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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GENERAL CLAIMS CHINA STILL HAS EXPANSIONIST GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Major General Le Xuan Luu: "The Price of an Adventure"]

[Text] On 17 February 1979, the reactionary clique in the Peking ruling circle launched an aggressive attack against Vietnam along the entire northern border.

The leaders in China had the following objectives in the war of aggression:

To annihilate part of the Vietnam armed forces, destroy the country's economic and national defense potential, occupy ~~land~~ and foster disorder.

To force the people of Vietnam to abandon their international task of supporting the Kampuchean revolution and to assist the remnant Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces against the people of Kampuchea.

Through this aggressive attack on Vietnam, to show America and the other imperialist countries their reactionary nature in order to gain the confidence of these countries, form a close alliance with them and request economic and technical aid from them in order to quickly carry out the "four modernizations"; above all, modernizing the army.

To reduce the prestige of Vietnam throughout the world, show their power to the countries in Southeast Asia and regain face after their serious defeat in Kampuchea.

Deng Xiaoping and his cohorts in China imagined that Vietnam would be exhausted and paralyzed after 30 years of war. And they imagined that the many economic difficulties concerning

the living conditions of the people and the fact that there had long been an open "friendship" border and that there were more than 1 million Chinese whom they could incite were favorable conditions for their plots.

The first subjective [element] is the nature of the aggressors. Their hopes of expansion and tyranny stimulated their adventurism. After "grabbing the tiger's tail," the aggressors had to retreat ignominiously, beaten.

Their war of aggression lasted a full month. The price they had to pay was that more than 10 percent of the troops they mobilized were killed, more than 56 percent of their tanks and armored vehicles were destroyed and hundreds of vehicles and pieces of artillery and very large numbers of weapons and much technical equipment was lost during the war.

They had to retreat quickly because:

They suffered heavy losses on the battlefields; things could have become very dangerous for them if they had continued the war.

World opinion and opinion within their own country was against them. There was great internal discord among them.

The warmongers had just taken power and their position would have been threatened if they had suffered greater losses.

The plots of the enemy during the war were defeated in all respects.

Our people were victorious because the line of our party was correct, our fight was just and we had the sympathy and support of fraternal socialist countries and progressive people.

One year has passed.

The longer the beating the greater the pain.

The Peking expansionists have long cherished the plot of annexing Southeast Asia.

The fact that Vietnam has an independent and creative line, that it is strong, that it has great prestige in the world and that it represents national independence and socialism is

a great obstacle on their long march to Southeast Asia. Thus, weakening and annexing Vietnam is an important element in the counterrevolutionary strategy of the powerholders in China in order to conquer Indochina and open a path to Southeast Asia.

The motive force that encouraged them to launch the war was the unexpected, to them, quick collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The first springboard of their southern thrust was smashed.

Their consecutive defeats in Kampuchea and then in their attack on Vietnam greatly hurt the Peking expansionists. The effects of China's defeats in Indochina are very serious concerning many aspects.

The victory by Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos against the Chinese reactionaries is of great strategic significance.

For the first time, the three countries are completely independent and free and they are linked to each other in all respects and are advancing to socialism together. The forces of the three countries have unprecedented strength in all respects.

The victory of the three Indochinese countries is also an important victory of all socialist elements and revolutionary forces in the world.

The close relationship with the Soviet Union, the strong fortress of revolution and world peace, and with the other socialist countries and the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries have become invincible strength. The present good situation concerning the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries cannot be overturned.

As for the defeat of the Peking reactionaries, the failure of their adventures in Indochina is a tragedy.

This defeat has had a great effect on the work in their country just as their aggression exposed their bad counterrevolutionary face to the world. Above all, their "modernization" program must be "readjusted." As confirmed by one of their information sources, after only 30 days of war, the Peking reactionaries had wasted 2.3 billion dollars. They have also spent billions on the Pol Pot clique.

Even though the leaders have intentionally concealed the truth, the war of aggression against Vietnam enabled the Chinese people to clearly see the reactionary nature of their leaders. Wall posters criticized the unjust nature of the war of aggression and anti-war activities took place even during the maneuvers.

The defeat of the military adventure against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam not only exposed the economic weaknesses but the military backwardness of China.

They are becoming more and more closely connected to the imperialists concerning military strategy but they cannot become powerful quickly. The farther they tread the path of counterrevolution, the weaker and more isolated they will become. Last year, Peking busily ran about here and there purchasing weapons and technology from the imperialist countries.

More than 60,000 Chinese soldiers were killed and wounded. As for those people who declared that they were ready to sacrifice millions of people in order to "reach the summit of human civilization," people who killed millions of people during internal suppressions, 60,000 people is nothing.

Their strategic defeat is an important matter to them. But, they have suffered only one major defeat and are still promoting expansionist plots. As long as the reactionary elements are still in power in China, they will continue their counterrevolutionary strategy.

We must always be prepared in every respect.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LAI CHAU CONFERENCE DISCUSSES COMBAT VILLAGES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 80 p 1

Article by Hoang Cao: "Lai Chau Holds Combat Village Construction Conference"

Text The Lai Chau Provincial Party Committee recently held a combat village, combat group and district military fortress construction conference. Members of the provincial party committee and provincial people's committee, secretaries of party, service and sector working committees, secretaries of district party committees, commanders and political officers from district military command sections, sub-sector commands, district public security units and military commands and provincial border troops heatedly exchanged opinions, held discussions and gained much experience.

Lai Chau is a front line province, a strategic unit in overall national defense and people's war and a unit organizing and implementing local people's war of the highest and most perfect level in the war to protect the Fatherland and the conference increasingly recognized the important mission and position of combat villages, combat groups and district military fortresses.

The conference clearly analyzed that strong combat villages, combat groups and district military fortresses are possible only when the villages and districts in the province are truly politically strong and economically rich. Everyone agreed that all villages and districts throughout the province must:

Actively construct primary level political, party construction, administrative, self-defense militia, public security, cooperative, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Group and women's association units to serve as a basis in the task of building socialism and protecting the Fatherland.

Thoroughly achieve arming of the entire people, militarize the entire people, educate the entire people in their duty and right to protect the Fatherland and the position and mission of a front line province and give the entire people one will, army joining people in one will to defeat aggressors, save the nation and save the village. Well-organize combat and combat forces, maintain and protect production, assure life, clearly assign responsible cadres, clearly outline material and technical assurances which must and will

be placed in combat and construction and achieve wartime work and life systems in all villages and units.

Coordinate the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy to build a system of assuring increasingly stronger technical rear services in order to develop the economy and raise the living standards of the people while simultaneously accumulating combat readiness national defense potential to protect the Fatherland and to closely and firmly coordinate and long-term aspects and peacetime with wartime.

Actively build the self-defense militia units with many personnel and high quality and build the local, revolutionary border, standing and modern troops. Organize good management and training of the reserve and mobile militia units of border villages.

Build the disposition and combat plans of villages, groups and districts, build strong and perfect combat emplacement systems for the forces, construct passive defense fortification systems, construct rear area locations for the dispersal of property from each family, village, district, etc.

Streamline and develop the leadership function of the party organization and the management function of the people's committees, further build the economic and national defense potentials in peacetime and mobilize all manpower and material for combat when war breaks out.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES BETTER EQUIPMENT USE, MAINTENANCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

Editorial: "Mastering Arms and Equipment"

Text Mastering arms and equipment and fully developing their effectiveness in defeating the enemy and protecting the Fatherland is one of the foremost important responsibilities of every soldier.

Through the process of construction and combat, our troops have developed the revolutionary nature and fine traditions of a people's army, actively obtained aggressor weapons to kill aggressors and actively trained to master arms and equipment and to use and well-manage weapons, ammunition, equipment and technical means to successfully achieve their combat and work missions.

Nevertheless, compared with the situation of technical equipment development during the new revolutionary period, the standards of our troops in mastering arms and equipment are in many aspects limits not only in not yet fully developing the effectiveness of arms and equipment but in some instances lowering the quality, damaging and losing arms, ammunition, vehicles, equipment, etc. The reason for this situation is that the troop's concept of mastery is not high and that the capabilities of mastery of the cadres and men do not match the quantity and quality of available weapons and equipment. Therefore, a pressing problem is the need to raise the standards of the entire army in mastering arms and equipment in order to answer the requirements for building a modern and skilled standing revolutionary army.

Standards of mastering and skillfully using arms and equipment can only be achieved through a process of diligent education and study. This is a process of training from the fundamentals to utilization and from theory to practice. First of all, every cadre and soldier must deeply realize that arms and equipment are special property assigned the army by the party and state for management and use in annihilating the enemy, protecting the Fatherland and protecting the people. Every soldier must uphold a concept of ownership in maintaining and using this precious property. The more modern the arms and equipment, the more our cadres and men are required to study, increase

their scientific and technical knowledge and clearly understand the structure, characteristics and effect of each type of weapon, ammunition, equipment and means while simultaneously practicing in a fundamental and systematic manner in order to firmly grasp the methods, systems and principles of maintenance and use. On the basis of firmly grasping principles and basic skills, training is held to raise utilization standards. Only in this manner may cadres and soldiers use their weapons and equipment on the battlefield at the proper time, in the proper location and with the proper effect to well-serve technical and tactical requirements and to achieve high combat effectiveness. Totally avoiding empiricism, disregarding the study of scientific and technical fundamentals and emphasizing only practice leads to a situation of using arms and equipment in an arbitrary manner contrary to principle and inconsistent with utilization capabilities, wasting ammunition and damaging arms and equipment.

In modern warfare, the requirement for mastering arms and equipment is extremely high and each soldier must be not only concerned in training to skillfully use his own arms and equipment but also must strive in training to use many other arms and equipment in the combat formation. Depending on the specific situation, each unit should arrange for the troops to exchange weapons in practice following an appropriate plan. Regularly inspect and monitor the standards of the troops, promptly gain experience and raise the quality of each man through each hour, session and day of training. Initiate study of good battles and outstanding individuals, conduct heated emulation in training to master arms and equipment and form "total study, full capability training" and "know many types of weapons, skilled in many types of weapons" movements within the unit.

Well-versed in structure principles, effect characteristics and skilled use of arms and equipment, the troop must also study methods of disassembly, repairing common malfunctions, firmly grasping and practicing the systems and rules of inspecting, cleaning and maintaining weapons and equipment. Only in this manner will they be suited to continuously urgent combat conditions and will the maintenance of all weapons and equipment be assured. No matter how complex and difficult the conditions, they will be able to strictly maintain utilization and maintenance system discipline.

The key to training troops and raising their standards of arms and equipment mastery is cadre training. Actually, the unit commanders themselves, especially cadres in command of detachments, upholding a spirit of responsibility, infatuated with study, skilled in theory and practice and firmly grasping the weapons and equipment of their own echelon are decisive conditions for educating the troops and well-organizing the management, use and maintenance of all weapons and technical equipment in the unit. In conjunction with command cadre training, the supplementary training of technical assistants, weapons personnel and "technical nucleus" forces is extremely necessary. When these key technical ranks are well-trained and utilized, they will develop the responsibility to assist commanders at all echelons in closely studying and developing the situation, join other units in overcoming shortcomings and solving difficulties, guide attached cadres and soldiers in training, gain good experience, unceasingly improve training methods and organization and make the management, use and maintenance of arms and equipment a procedure with high quality.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MISAPPROPRIATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Dao Quynh, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province: "How Can Agricultural Supplies in Gia Lai-Kon Tum 'Run Away?'"]

[Text] Vegetable Seed and Insecticides Sold to Dishonest Merchants

After public security forces discovered a group of dishonest merchants stealing much state vegetable seed and insecticide and selling it for a high price in Pleiku City, the Gia Lai-Kon Tum provincial people's committee established an inspection group composed of representatives from the Provincial Inspection Committee, the Agricultural Service, the Public Security Service, the Finance Service and the city bank and cadres from the provincial People's Procurate. The group inspected the Agricultural Supplies Corporation between 22 October and 30 December 1979 and concluded that the vegetable seed and insecticide mentioned above had come from this corporation. The evidence was as follows:

On 16 May 1979, Trinh Thanh Binh, the head of the Agricultural Supplies Corporation, and Tran Khanh Du, the head of the corporation's occupational office, approved the sale of the following to Tran Ngoc Hieu (who had a letter of introduction and a budget sheet from the "Tien Phuong army unit"): 100 kilograms of Ha Giang kohlrabi, 100 kilograms of cabbage seed and 650 kilograms of various insecticides. The price was 57,191 dong. As for this money, Hieu said that it would be accredited to an An Giang provincial bank branch. Even though the money for the vegetable seed and insecticide sold during the previous period had not been transferred, on 25 May 1979, Tran Khanh Du approved the sale of 40 kilograms of cabbage seed, 40 kilograms of Ha Giang kohlrabi seed and 20 kilograms

of insecticide at a price of 24,835 dong. The goods were sold to Nguyen Quan Hung (who also had a letter of recommendation and a budget sheet from the "Tien Phung headquarters" and letter of credit No 16 from the Thuan Hai provincial bank). The dishonest merchants took these goods and sold them right in Pleiku City. They were arrested by public security forces, who also discovered unsold goods from the first stage together with goods from the second stage.

The relationship between the dishonest merchants and the people in the Agricultural Supplies Corporation is not clear, but the corporation selling goods to a unit outside the province without the approval of higher echelons and with no prior plan was a violation of principles. The payment of the money was totally irrational concerning procedure (it was an unfamiliar unit and the money was not recorded at the provincial bank) but it was decided to send a total of 320 kilograms of vegetable seed and 670 kilograms of insecticide to the dishonest merchants who had forged the documents and accounts and this cost the state 82,026 dong. At the same time, the people lack vegetable seed and insecticides.

Why Has Such a Great Shortage of Nitrate Fertilizer Been Allowed to Occur?

The Gia Lai-Kon Tum Agricultural Supplies Corporation has many types of goods. Let us try to understand things about a few types of goods such as cement and chemical fertilizers. Among the chemical fertilizers, there are many types such as phosphate, potash and nitrate fertilizers. But let us take urea nitrate fertilizer as an example. Using as data the figure of 1,628 tons of urea nitrate fertilizer in the storehouse until 31 December 1975, in accord with Document No 58/VA-CP of 26 June 1976 sent from the corporation to the Agricultural Service and the Ministry of Agriculture, as a source, in 1976, the corporation allowed 1,290,621 kilograms, or 30 percent of the year's supply of urea nitrate fertilizer, valued at 5,310 dong [numbers illegible], to be lost. Using the figures in the accountant's statement for 1976 as a basis for [calculating] the amount of urea nitrate fertilizer shipped in 1975 as 959 tons as requested by the corporation, in 1976 as much as 476,621 kilograms, or 13 percent of the urea nitrate fertilizer for the year, valued at 238,310 dong, was lost.

At the end of 1977, the amount of urea nitrate fertilizer stored in the storehouses at the combined stations was 2,568,275 kilograms according to the typed document. But the head accountant, Nguyen Thi Dung (a college graduate), herself adjusted this figure to 2,469,817 kilograms. For what purpose were the 98,458 kilograms of urea nitrate fertilizer, valued at 59,177 dong, left out of the account books?

Taking Cement For Oneself and One's Acquaintances

Cement is a valuable type of material but the corporation sells and loans it and the account books are incomplete and unclear. As for Document No 160, it was discovered that the corporation sold Duong Van Quang (who works at the Agricultural Machine Corporation) 10 tons of cement, valued at 3,400 dong, on 19 April 1976. But, in 3 years, the Agricultural Supplies Corporation has not been paid. The head accountant, Nguyen Thi Dung, has argued that the cement was never delivered to Quang. But when Quang was invited to come [testify], he admitted that he had taken the 10 tons of cement from a Kon Tum storehouse and given 38 bags, weighing 1,900 kilograms, to Ba, the head of the Agricultural Machine Corporation (and the husband of Nguyen Thi Dung), who took it to his home in Nghia Binh. Could it not be that the family of Nguyen Thi Dung arranged for the distribution of this cement but reported that it had not been shipped?

The corporation loaned Bui Ke Nghiep, who works at the Agricultural Service, 10,000 kilograms (200 bags) of cement. It loaned 900 kilograms (18 bags) to a contractor named Tam and 500 kilograms (10 bags) to Huynh, who works at the provincial planning commission. It has been several years now but the corporation has still not been repaid.

Many mistakes of the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Agricultural Supplies Corporation must be investigated and concluded.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READERS EXPRESS OPINIONS ON ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 80 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column]

[Excerpts] Management of the Property When a Cooperative Is Divided

The Dong Minh cooperative in Duc Dong village, Duc Tho district, Nghe Tinh Province, has an inter-village size and more than 600 hectares of farm land. For the past 3 years, because of a shortage of management cadres and a poor material and technical base, the work of the cooperative has declined and now it must be separated into three smaller cooperatives. When it was learned that the cooperative was to be divided into smaller cooperatives the cooperative members were excited. But the management and division of the property has been done in an arbitrary manner and this has caused trouble among the people.

Making use of the transition period, a number of cadres have found many "legal" ways to steal the rice of the cooperative. There were floods during the 1979 tenth-month season, the yield was poor and the food quota of each family was greatly reduced as compared with before. However, the cooperative still reserved some paddy for animal husbandry. Cadres made bogus coupons to obtain the paddy set aside for the funds to encourage people to sell hogs to the state. Yet people who did not sell hogs were still issued paddy and people who sold [hogs] were issued paddy two or three times. Almost 30 people were issued coupons and they obtained more than 2 tons of paddy this way. Even a number of party members and members of the management board engaged in such corruption. When dividing the cooperative, really, the property should be divided fairly. But the management board, when

dividing the hogs at the animal husbandry farm, made arbitrary use of these hogs and destroyed the collective animal husbandry base. They divided up the furniture without any democratic discussion, which would have maintained solidarity.

We know that, at present, many provinces advocate dividing the excessively large cooperatives (except for a number of large-scale cooperatives that have good order) in order to be able to manage the farm work easily. This is essential. However, the party committee echelons and the authorities must guide things closely, especially the allotment of the tools, machinery, paddy and so on in order to prevent the illegal use and theft of collective property as happened at the Dong Minh cooperative. Le Sanh (Duc Tho, Nghe Tinh)

"Combat" Brick Kilns

Since the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, Hoang Dieu village in Chuong My district, Ha Son Binh Province, has allowed many "combat" brick kilns to spring up. We feel that it is essential that bricks and tiles be produced for supply to the construction worksites and distribution to the people so they can build and repair houses. But in Hoang Dieu village, many families have arbitrarily set up brick kilns in order to seek profits. The people are confused and are unclear about whether the authorities have given permission to use earth for making bricks and tiles and to hire a number of cooperative members in this village. The fields are the most valuable material managed and used by the cooperative. If the situation in which the "strong do what they want" is allowed to continue, then very soon the cooperative will not have any land for farming. Furthermore, a number of cooperative members have sought immediate profits, abandoned farming and hired themselves out to the owners of the brick kilns and this has a bad effect on labor management in the cooperative. Another thing that must be criticized is that the chairman and vice chairman of the village people's committee have also built brick kilns.

I propose that measures be taken to inspect things and stop people from opening brick kilns illegally, especially those cadres who make use of their power to do wrong. Nguyen Thi Minh (Ha Son Binh)

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION OF VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 80 p 1

[Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee: "With Solidarity, Bravely Advance and Score Greater Victories in Building and Defending the Fatherland"; resolution adopted on 29 February 1980 in Ho Chi Minh City]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held its fifth regular plenum from 26 to 29 February 1980 in Ho Chi Minh City in order to review the situation and work of the front during the past year and stipulate front guidelines and tasks for 1980.

The plenum confirmed that in 1979, in complex conditions filled with difficulties, the people throughout the country, in response to the appeal of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party and the general mobilization orders of the state, manifested the tradition of close militant solidarity and continuously scored brilliant victories in the war of aggression carried out by the Peking reactionaries and their lackeys and in maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the fatherland. Our people also made an effort to overcome the effects of the war and natural disasters, scored important achievements in socialist construction and, at the same time, fulfilled their lofty international obligations toward the peoples of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. Overcoming the serious trials posed by the natural disasters and the enemy, the great solidarity of all the people was solidified and expanded and political and spiritual unity among the people was increased. The various echelons of the Front Committee and the organizations of the front have promoted activities, mobilized [people], organized and stimulated the revolutionary movements of the people and actively contributed to the glorious victories of the country.

In 1980, the people must make an effort to overcome many difficulties but the general situation holds many good prospects. Exploiting the achievements that have already been scored, the people have many basic favorable conditions for stepping up production, maintaining the standard of living, continuing to build the material and technical base of socialism, strengthening national defense and security and defending the fatherland.

Based on the Eight Point Political Program of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and on the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, the plenum discussed matters and decided that the tasks of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in 1980 are as follows:

1. It must strengthen the solidarity of all the people and exploit the socialist collective ownership rights of the laboring people with the aim of completing the revolutionary tasks and promoting the movement to implement socialist laws.
2. It must mobilize all the people to successfully fulfill the 1980 state plans, mainly the plans to produce food, consumer goods and export goods, economize and stabilize the lives of the people.
3. It must mobilize people to fulfill their military obligations and satisfactorily carry out the military rear service tasks with the aim of strongly defending our independent, unified and socialist Vietnamese fatherland.
4. It must participate in the movement to oppose negative phenomena in society.
5. It must strengthen the civilized living and new cultural family movements, oppose superstition and suppress old and bad customs.
6. It must strengthen international solidarity and support just struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The plenum entrusted the Secretariat of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee with the task of urgently putting forth plans and specific measures for carrying out the above tasks. At the same time, it emphasized the necessity of solidifying the organizations and improving the work methods of the front in general and of the various echelon front committees.

The plenum sincerely thanked the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces in the world who have zealously supported our people's revolution. The plenum called on the people and soldiers throughout the country and on our overseas compatriots to strengthen solidarity, strive to be resolute, bravely overcome the difficulties and advance and win even greater victories in building and defending our socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH VANGUARD ROLE FURTHER EMPHASIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

Editorial: "Developing Assault Role of Youth Along Proper Direction, With High Effectiveness"

Text: Assault activity is one activity expressing the special characteristics of the youth movement.

In the army as well as on any other revolutionary battlefield, it is the same; the assault forces must be none other than the youth. Our youth group members have long recognized this fact and considered it their heavy and glorious mission.

However, a problem requiring presentation is how can youths achieve their assault role to attain the highest effectiveness.

One important item in developing the assault role of the youth is to know the direction of their primary mission and not dispersing and wasting the strength of the youth in other tasks of secondary importance.

Developing the assault role of the youths is to concentrate strength in vanguard locations, locations of the greatest difficulty and the most arduous and complex tasks in which achievements and victories have an effect in changing the situation.

In our army at the present time, the primary missions we must aimed at developing the assault role of the youth are combat, combat readiness and building a strong army; production labor contributing toward socialist construction; and building a new civilized and disciplined life. A unit cannot carry out all three missions at the same time and in each specific situation, each unit has a different primary mission. Leadership echelons, commanders and youth group members themselves must know how to organize youth forces in leading the unit to well-complete the immediate primary mission while simultaneously constantly coordinating with other missions.

Developing the assault role of the youth is not simply spiritual mobilization or increasing labor intensity and it is important to know how to carry out

every task in a scientific manner and to firmly coordinate ideology with organization and revolutionary enthusiasm with creativity to turn the tendencies of the youth into practical action. It is necessary to point out the weak and important steps and what must be accomplished immediately in the primary mission of the unit, relying on this to organize forces with specific plans and methods in order that the youth may develop intelligent unanimity and creativity and achieve improvement and innovation for rationalizing work, study and training methods, resolve difficulties, overcome obstacles, "change no into yes and difficult into easy," and achieve increasingly higher effectiveness and capability in combat, combat readiness and training to raise the quality of the unit in production labor and building a disciplined and civilized life.

Developing the assault role of the youth is aimed at allowing the unit to outstandingly complete assigned missions while simultaneously closely adhering to the objection of educating and training the youth. In conjunction with regular basic education for the youth such as schools, classes, study and daily activities, there are also crash phases of activity for the youth, primarily classes held for raising the standards in every aspect of group organizations and the youths; revolutionary will, collective ownership spirit in every mission and situation, combat and labor capabilities, and a concept of organization, discipline and civilized life. This is also a good opportunity for developing outstanding group members for training and advancement toward admission to the party.

Leadership echelons, command cadres, group organizations in primary level units and the group members and youths themselves must firmly grasp the significance, objective and methods of developing the assault role of the youths in order for this unique activity of the young to achieve effective results in promoting completion of the unit's mission.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MOBILIZING YOUTHS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Satisfactorily Mobilize the Youths"]

[Text] Youths are a strong revolutionary force. For the past 30 to 40 years, the youths in our country, from one generation to the next, have always been in the vanguard in the very violent revolutionary war waged for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism. The great sacrifices and contributions of the youths in the two great wars of liberation in which the most powerful imperialist powers were defeated manifest the revolutionary nature and incomparable revolutionary heroism of the youth of the country. Since the day the country achieved complete independence and was reunified, the heroic character of our youths has once again stood out in the war to defend the fatherland against the aggressive Chinese expansionists and in the tasks of healing the wounds of war, building the material and technical base of socialism, transforming the old society and building the new society and the new socialist life. Le Duan said that the "youths of our country bear the glorious tradition of Comrade Hoi revolutionary youth, an assault unit that has always been in the vanguard in building and defending the fatherland." This is the lofty evaluation that the party has given to the young generation. At the same time, it affirms the great success of the party in mobilizing the youths and the wonderful results of the socialist system in educating the young generation.

However, youths still have shortcomings and weaknesses concerning their world conception and way of life. Among the youths are negative phenomena: they work sluggishly and carelessly, they do things in a free and arbitrary manner, they are lazy, they lack vigilance when carrying out

discipline and social obligations, they are inconsiderate, they violate laws, their cultural activities and way of living is not wholesome and so on. These are the problems that are being given attention and that require suitable measures in order to solve them.

Never before have the party and people had such a large and strong youth assault force with such great revolutionary potential as today's young generation. Young people between the ages of 15 and 30 account for 25.2 percent of the total population. In the working class, 65 percent are youths. This proportion rises to 75-80 percent in heavy industry and in the modern enterprises built recently. Two hundred thousand youths are working in state agencies. In the rural areas, 57.4 percent of the agricultural labor force is youths. More than 300,000 scientific and technical cadres are young men and women. More than 1 million youths are in school and, of these, 855,000 are in level-III general schools, colleges and vocational middle school; 23,700 students are studying abroad. Eighty percent of the cadres and soldiers in the people's armed forces are young.

The above social structure of the young generation is manifesting the effects of the socialist transformation and the new division of labor. It is also manifesting the youths' collective ownership role that is being formed in continually broader spheres in the various spheres of social life. However, there are still many youths who have not been drawn into the labor organizations or mass movements. They still bear the effects of many spontaneous activities. When mobilizing youths to fulfill their social obligations, we slight those problems concerning their legitimate interests and needs, such as their interests and needs concerning education, cultural activities, physical education, sports, play and recreation. The effects of the war and neocolonialism, the remnants of feudalism, the backwardness and dispersed nature of small-scale production, the economic difficulties, the difficulties concerning living conditions and the looseness in economic and social management are having negative influences on the thinking, work behavior and way of life of the youths and are limiting the growth of their active capabilities and creativeness.

We must do an even better job of mobilizing and educating the youths and regard this as a task of strategic importance that will ensure the success of the revolution. This is the responsibility of the party and state organizations, of the

mass organizations, among which is the Youth Union, and of all of society.

The target in mobilizing the youths is to train and fully exploit the capabilities and collective ownership rights of the young generation, organize and mobilize all their forces for the socialist industrialization of the country, build and defend our socialist fatherland and train the youths so they become new socialist men who are developed in all respects so they can serve as collective masters of the country and society and continue to be loyal to and outstanding in the glorious revolution of the party and people. Mobilizing the youths is a broad political task. Today, the experiences in and methods of mobilizing the youths during the period of the national democratic revolution cannot be used in a mechanized or dogmatic way. We must find new contents, forms and methods that are in accord with the tasks of the new revolutionary stage and the laws of the revolution and that are suited to the masses of youths who have many new special characteristics.

Strengthening the leadership of the party for the mobilization of the youths and for the activities of the Youth Union is an urgent task. Under the banner of the party, continuing the glorious revolutionary tradition of their fathers, the youths must resolutely contribute all their revolutionary zeal, intelligence, talents and strength to the sacred task of building and defending our socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FORMATION OF PEASANT ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 80 p 1

[Article: "Southern Vietnam Prepares to Establish the Executive Committees of the Collectivized Peasants' Associations"]

[Text] VNA news: In Ho Chi Minh City, the preparatory committee of the National Congress of Collectivized Peasant Delegates met with representatives of the executive committee of the southern peasants' association to discuss plans to open a conference of delegates to establish the executive committees of the provincial, municipal, ward and district collectivized peasants' associations and establish peasants' associations at the farms.

The conference reviewed the implementation of Directive No 78 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and discussed the draft of the statutes of the Vietnam Collectivized Peasants' Association. The conference also heard a report on the results of establishing a pilot association in Thanh My Loi village in Thu Duc district, Ho Chi Minh City, and discussed plans to elect various echelon temporary executive committees from the provinces to the farms.

The conference chose Minh Hai Province and Ho Chi Minh City to be the first places to make preparations for holding a conference in order to gain experience for the provinces.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROVINCES COLLECT RICE TO PAY AGRICULTURAL TAX

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 80 p 1

[Article: "Hau Giang, Minh Hai and Long An Mobilize 117,000 Tons of Paddy to Meet the Tenth-Month Grain Obligation"]

[Text] VNA news: By the end of February 1980, Hau Giang Province had mobilized more than 70,000 tons of paddy to meet the tenth-month grain obligation; in this, 52,000 tons were for the agricultural tax and old debts and for purchases according to the two-way economic contracts. In the entire province, two villages, one city and almost 400 production companies fulfilled all the norms mentioned above.

Hau Giang organized a political activities campaign among the cadres, party members and people and the entire province has begun a grain mobilization campaign. More than 300 cadres from the agencies and mass organizations in the province have been sent to the districts to help them guide the transformation of the grain work at the farms.

Long Phu and Thot Not districts have been very creative in carrying out the educational and political measures in a synchronized manner and in coordinating the economic and political measures. The model party members and cadres have made the masses enthusiastic about emulating to satisfactorily fulfill their grain obligations. As of 20 February, Long Phu district had fulfilled 70 percent of the planned quota for mobilizing tenth-month grain and 71 percent of the planned quota for the agricultural tax. In Thot Not district, three villages have paid the agricultural tax in full and 224 production companies have fulfilled their tenth-month grain obligations. In slightly less than 1 month, Thanh An village in Thot Not district delivered more than 4,000 tons of paddy

to the state granary; this village mobilized the greatest amount of tenth-month grain in the province. The standing committee of the Hau Giang provincial party committee has promptly reviewed things, learned the lessons and launched an all-province emulation movement to catch up to an advanced Thanh An village in mobilizing grain.

In February, Minh Hai Province delivered 30,000 tons of grain to the state granaries, double the amount delivered in January. In this, one half of the planned agricultural tax was paid. Many places have repaid their old debts to the state and sold grain in accord with the two-way contracts.

The grain, commerce, banking and communications and transportation sectors have mobilized capital, means and commodities to support the purchase of grain.

In coordination with the campaign to issue party member cards, Vinh Loi and Gia Rai districts have increased the responsibilities of the party members and cadres and 90 percent of the party members have paid the agricultural tax. The party members and cadres in Vinh My A village in Vinh Loi district have set examples by doing things first and mobilized large numbers of people to finish paying their taxes and sell grain to the state, with each hectare providing 1.3 to 1.4 tons.

The February grain obligations in Minh Hai have been fulfilled better than in previous months but the Minh Hai provincial party committee is still strengthening its guidance, coordinating political and ideological education with the correct implementation of party and state policies and striving to deliver 60,000 to 70,000 tons of grain to the state granaries in March. The province has sent an additional 100 cadres to the farms to mobilize grain.

To date, Long An Province has finished harvesting the tenth-month rice and it is urgently harvesting the early winter-spring rice and fulfilling its grain obligations.

Tan Chau, Ben Thu and Can Duoc districts have had an average yield of 28 quintals of paddy per hectare. The districts mentioned above have harvested 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, obtaining approximately 18 quintals of paddy per hectare. The entire province is urgently organizing forces to finish harvesting 25,000 hectares of rice and promptly use the land to plant the summer-autumn rice.

As of 3 March, Long An had mobilized 17,000 tons of paddy, fulfilling 34 percent of the planned tenth-month and winter-spring quotas; in this, Tan Chau district delivered 50 percent of the obligated amount. In the entire province, seven villages and 70 hamlets have fulfilled their grain obligations.

During the past 2 months, the people of rural Dalat in Lam Dong Province sold the state more than 6,000 tons of vegetables of various types; in this, neighborhood 4 in Xuan Tho village sold 2,400 tons.

Although difficulties have been encountered, the specialized vegetable cultivation areas have striven to exploit the natural flowing sources of irrigation water, used some manpower to bail water, reserved the irrigation machines for the upland fields and produced thousands of tons of well-rotted stable manure for the vegetables.

The fruit and vegetable corporation has implemented two-way economic contracts, promptly supplied essential materials and expanded the vegetable purchasing network.

To date, Dalat has planted 800 hectares of winter-spring vegetables, fulfilling 70 percent of the planned quota. Each day it has harvested and sold 120 to 150 tons to the state.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MEASURES TO IMPROVE PRODUCT QUALITY DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Product Quality"]

[Text] In implementing the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the production of consumer goods and local industry have begun to expand in many places. Many new types of goods have appeared on the markets. Goods made from secondary and reused raw materials are durable and attractive, prices are reasonable and the people like them. A negative aspect is that many bad-quality goods, or goods that have a good outside appearance but that are of very inferior quality, have appeared at the stalls, especially at the privately-operated retail stalls. People who make a living dishonestly have sold bicycles made of sheet metal, bogus spare parts and cigarettes made from castor-oil plant leaves at the markets. The circulation of poor-quality, bogus and unlabeled goods and goods with inadequate specifications and quality standards is not a scattered phenomenon.

The problem of commodity quality has become one of the concerns of the consumers. In fact, it is incorrect to think that we should just let production "burst out," that somehow there will be goods and that we do not have to think about quality. Society always needs consumer goods but the goods must have a certain use value. As for the consumers, the use value is the most important thing. Any product put on the market must have the minimum standards for quality. No one buys goods just to throw them away and become angry. Each production installation and person with production capabilities must be encouraged to produce additional wealth for society. But society will not accept people selling bogus goods at the markets.

The problem of commodity quality control must be discussed in a serious manner at each production installation. The expansion of the production of consumer goods must constantly emphasize both quantity and quality; the installations must strive to produce the greatest quantity of goods with the best quality possible within the limits of the real capabilities and not do things in a slipshod manner, which wastes raw materials and creates bad practices in production and management.

The state-operated production installations and collectives must set good examples; they must not just meet the quality standards set for the products in the plant but must take responsibility for the quality of goods outside the plans and products in their secondary production sectors. Privately-operated and individual installations must, while being encouraged to exploit all production capabilities, be carefully inspected and controlled concerning quality standards, the aim being to effectively overcome the negative phenomenon of bogus goods being produced. The implementation of the system of having the producers and distributors be responsible to society for the quality of the products they produce or distribute is an important requirement of management.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL TAX--As of 10 March, Hau Giang Province had collected more than 400,000 tons of paddy to pay the agricultural tax, fulfilling more than 50 percent of the 1980 agricultural tax norm. The entire province has given attention to collecting taxes and debts and making purchases in accord with the two-way economic contracts. Thot Not, O Mon, Chau Thanh and Phung Hiep districts have collected the taxes rather quickly as compared with the same time last year. To date, in the entire province, 34 villages have fulfilled 75 to 100 percent of the norm concerning agricultural tax obligations. All of the villages in Long Phu district have fulfilled at least 75 percent of the norm and, of these, three villages have completely fulfilled their agricultural tax obligations. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 80 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

CONFERENCE HELD ON SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--The Department for the Transformation of Agriculture in South Vietnam of the party central committee and government recently met in Ho Chi Minh City with representatives of provinces, progressive agricultural production collectives in the former Nam Bo provinces and central-level departments and sectors to exchange views and to study the valuable experiences gained by progressive production collectives.

The conference heard reports by representatives of 23 progressive collectives in 13 provinces on experiences in production organization and management and on the first but very important results of the three [recent] collective production seasons. In 1979 and for the 1979-1980 crops, progressive production collectives in the Mekong Delta achieved an average output of 3 to 4 tons of paddy per hectare; collectives which properly applied technical measures in sowing and growing rice produced 6 to 7 tons of paddy per hectare while those in Eastern Nam Bo obtained 2 to 4 tons of paddy per hectare on the average. By carrying out intensive cultivation on the entire rice area, Collective No 1 in Hiep Hoa, Dong Nai, built up a field which produced 7 tons of paddy per hectare. By transforming fields affected by alkalinity and salinity, applying proper sowing and transplanting technique and using new rice strains, Collective No 3 in Ward 22, 8th District, Ho Chi Minh Municipality, had a per hectare output of 5.4 tons of paddy--the highest in Eastern Nam Bo.

Of 7,000 collectives engaged in production in various provinces, more than 5,000 have been carrying out production and distribution according to the socialist collective economic organization principle--that is, most fields, buffalos, oxen and tractors have been collectivized and the new production relationships established. These production collectives have gained good initial experiences in production, applied intensive cultivation and multicropping, expanded the arable area and continuously increased the average income of each collective member.

The conference asserted that a proper step to be taken in the agricultural cooperativization movement in the southern provinces should be to stabilize,

consolidate and strengthen collectives and that each of them should draw valuable experiences from politico-ideological education, organization, management and the training and advanced training of cadres.

At the conference, the Party Central Committee Department for the Transformation of Agriculture in South Vietnam bestowed commendation certificates to 44 progressive collectives from 13 former Nam Bo provinces for their numerous achievements in performing production and stabilizing and improving the life of collective members. Representatives of these progressive collectives expressed the determination to further develop the achievements made, to step up production, to develop the laboring people's right to collective ownership and to take care of their moral and material life while maintaining order and security, continuously building and strengthening collectives and transforming collective members into new socialist men.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES MULTICROPPING TO EXPAND ARABLE AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Area Expansion Through Multicropping"]

[Text] The low per capita average of arable land constitutes a major difficulty for agricultural production in our country. To rapidly increase output, it is necessary, on the one hand, to exert every effort in intensive cultivation and, on the other, to expand the cultivated area by opening new lands and increasing the number of crops per year. The climate, rainfall and humidity in our country are favorable conditions for increasing the number of crops and yielding many kinds of products per year on any area unit. Multicropping means shortening the idle periods of the soil and reducing the imbalance between the productive stage and the working time.

Hai Hung is the province which has obtained good initial results from intensive cultivation and multicropping in the Red River delta. Since 1976, the total cultivated area in this province has increased by 4.4 percent on the average each year, especially through the growing of more winter subsidiary food crops on the area so far reserved for the two rice crops. In each of the recent years, the cultivation of winter subsidiary food crops, especially potato and sweet potato, has increased by 47.4 percent. A rapid increase in the area grown with winter crops has raised the land use coefficient from 1.82 in 1976 to 2.1 in 1979. Production realities in Hai Hung and many other provinces have confirmed the great potentials of intensive cultivation and multicropping. Another effect of multicropping is its contribution to the precautions against natural calamities and to overcoming food shortage in preharvest periods, improving the people's life and rapidly increasing the volume of agricultural products and commodities.

Zoning agricultural areas and rationally modifying production patterns is paving the way for achieving high economic efficiency in intensive cultivation and multicropping. In view of the different natural and economic conditions of each region in the country, agricultural production varies with each area. To carry out agricultural zoning is to create premises for making the most of the natural economic conditions of each region. To be able to zone areas and to determine the main crops to be cultivated and

the principal domestic animals to be raised, it is necessary to continue to carry out basic investigations and to specifically analyze different kinds of soil and climate. The zoning of areas for cultivating rice, kenaf, rush, peanut and sugarcane has been carried out throughout Hai Hung Province. To date, each district and cooperative have zoned areas to grow specific rice varieties and winter crops in order to be able to direct the implementation of production regulations and make the best use of labor potentials and the existing material facilities. Agricultural zoning will also provide a basis for determining appropriate crop cultivation patterns and creating conditions for increasing the number of subsidiary food crops without reducing the yield of the two rice crops. The intensified building of material-technical bases is aimed at rapidly applying technical progress in intensive cultivation and multicropping. First, it is necessary to build and properly use water conservancy networks, to select and multiply good strains and, together with other material installations, broaden agricultural mechanization, especially in soil plowing. Before carrying out multicropping and crop rotation, it is necessary to firmly adhere to the agricultural seasons; throughout the three agricultural seasons of each year, it is necessary to arrange a short-term rice cultivation pattern suitable to each season and region and to coordinate this task with a rational organization of labor. Agricultural seasons must be observed not only during the sowing and planting period but also throughout the time taken by crops to grow and yield products. To grow many crops per year and to obtain a steadily high output, it is necessary to fully implement intensive cultivation measures and to maintain and increase soil fertility.

Many localities have merely paid attention to multicropping without showing due regard to intensive cultivation and without building material-technical bases commensurate with their production trends. The result is little effect from multicropping, these experiences must be summed up and broadly disseminated and typically progressive examples used as lively lessons to be taught to production and cooperative managers and technical cadres.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNICAL ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Technical Agricultural Regulations and Standards"]

[Text] Technical regulations and standards are an important element of the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture. Implementing the technical regulations means arranging and implementing technical elements in a rational and scientific order in specific natural and economic conditions. Each technical element in the regulations must be implemented in accord with specific standards with good quality. This is a basic condition for involving the technical advances in production with the aim of exploiting the capabilities concerning arable land, laborers and the existing material and technical base, quickly increasing the volume of products, increasing labor productivity and lowering product production costs. Le Duan has said that the "techniques must be closely guided in accord with the regulations and standards that have been scientifically established and that the problems of 'water, fertilizer, industriousness and seed' must be solved correctly in accord with the arable land, climatic and weather conditions of each region and field."

Because of applying progressive technical regulations and standards, the agricultural production research and guidance agencies and the progressive cooperatives have, concerning a number of aspects and tasks, scored encouraging achievements and great economic results. Throughout the country, the production regulations have made important advances through the addition of the winter crop in northern Vietnam and the winter-spring and summer-autumn crops in southern Vietnam. In each production season, the technical regulations have changed as a result of implementing

technical advances in one or a number of farming tasks; for example, new short-term, high-yield varieties have been used, irrigation and drainage has been done rationally, potatoes have been planted in wet soil and brown planthoppers have been controlled in southern Vietnam. The animal husbandry sector and other agricultural sectors have continued to make technical advances with regard to technical regulations and standards and brought many diverse benefits. However, in general, the technical regulations and standards have not been implemented in an adequate or firm manner. There are many cases of the planting being done late, the seedlings the seedlings being bad, the transplanting being done slowly, the plowing being done in a slipshod manner and so on and this greatly reduces production results.

Entering 1980, the tasks in the agricultural plans are greater every year and this requires that the technical regulations and standards be improved somewhat; this must be regarded as a decisive measure for success during the production seasons.

Making and implementing technical regulations and standards must above all support intensive and specialized cultivation, multicropping and the expansion of the area.

The technical regulations and standards must be managed closely, closely related to economic management and made concrete in accord with the conditions at each place in the form of set economic and technical norms. This is the basis for setting quotas, making production plans and evaluating the fulfillment of the norms in the production plans. The central echelon agricultural agencies must promulgate general technical regulations that manifest the general scientific and technical level of production in the country and the scientific and technical tendencies in the world. Agricultural production is very closely related to the particular locality and season and, therefore, the use of the regulations must be based on the specific standards and conditions in each locality. The technical regulations that have been formulated in specific production organization and management conditions at each locality will gradually advance in accord with the advances in organization and management at that place. The policies and procedures for stimulating production have a positive effect on the use of technical advances.

The synchronized implementation of the technical elements in the regulations must be done with strict discipline during production. If each technical advance is used individually and the other technical aspects are at the old level, it will not be possible to achieve the desired results. In cases in which difficulties are encountered because of adverse weather or because materials and the material and technical bases are limited, an effort must be made to ensure that the most important technical measures, the ones that are of decisive significance for the fulfillment of the area and yield plans, are carried out, for example, doing the sowing and transplanting on schedule, sowing and transplanting the entire area, using correct densities and good seedlings and having the minimum essential amounts of water and fertilizer.

Even in conditions in which agricultural production is, for the most part, carried on manually and the material and technical base is small and backward, the newest technical advances can and must be used widespreadly. The emulation movements with Vu Thanh, Dinh Cong, the Cau Ghe farmland water conservancy cluster and so on are aimed at using the progressive techniques in production and exploiting the agricultural capabilities to the greatest extent possible.

11943

CSO: 4209

SOUTHERN VIETNAM INTRODUCES HOPPER RESISTANT RICE STRAINS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Tran Thanh Canh: "Hopper Resistant Rice Strains in Provinces of Southern Vietnam"]

[Text] Since liberation, the provinces of southern Vietnam and especially in the Mekong Delta have placed many new short term strains of rice under cultivation. These rice strains have made an important contribution in multicropping and increasing rice yields but many new rice strains have been seriously damaged by brown planthoppers with many crops in many locations suffering a 15 to 30 percent drop in yields. Faced with this situation, agricultural scientific and technical cadres have actively selected hopper resistant rice strains for introduction to production.

During 1977, the Ministry of Agriculture recognized for use two rice strains with hopper resistant capabilities, Nong Nghiep 3A (NN-3A) and Nong Nghiep 3A (NN-3A).

Recently, the Cultivation Sub-Committee, Science, Technology and Training Council, Ministry of Agriculture recognized for use additional new rice strains with hopper resistant characteristics: Nong Nghiep 6A, Nong Nghiep 2B and Nong Nghiep 3B.

Nong Nghiep 6A (NN-6A), a short term rice strain, has fairly good yields, is well-suited to areas of fresh water and light alum, is primarily grown during the summer-fall season and has expectations for the winter-spring season.

Nong Nghiep 2B (NN-2B) is a medium term rice strain, is slightly tall, has fairly high yields, withstands alum and light salinity and is primarily grown during the summer-fall season with expectations for the winter-spring season.

Nong Nghiep 3B (NN-3B) is a slightly tall mid term rice strain of fairly high yields with hopper resistant and blast resistant capabilities, withstands light alum soils, can be grown in low areas and is suitable for the summer-fall and winter-spring seasons.

The selection and rapid introduction of hopper resistant strains to production is a biological method assisting to increase rice yields, reduce insecticide expenses and has an important significance in the intensive cultivation of rice in the provinces of southern Vietnam.

AGRICULTURE

MORE STATE FARMS SET UP IN SOUTH SINCE LIBERATION

OW241633 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 24 Apr—In the 5 years since liberation 181 state farms have been built in southern Vietnam covering a total area of more than 800,000 hectares (70-80 percent of which are cultivated lands) and employing more than 100,000 workers.

Most of these farms are located in newly reclaimed areas. Some have been improved and broadened from old plantations of the colonialists and capitalists. The majority of them lie in fertile areas suited to the cultivation of industrial plants and tropical fruit trees.

At the rubber farms, as well as improving the existing trees in order to obtain tens of thousands of tons of latex a year, thousands more hectares are being added.

The coffee farms in the central highlands are yielding annually from 2,000 to 2,500 tons of coffee seed for export, and have planted another 10,000 hectares, bringing the total coffee area on the central highlands to twice its size before liberation.

The tea farms in Quang Nam-Danang, Gia Lai-Kontum and Lam Dong provinces are striving to further broaden their areas. Meanwhile, the sugarcane farms in Tay Ninh, Song Ben and Dong Nai provinces covering nearly 2,000 hectares have partly met the local needs in sugar, wine and methylated alcohol.

The nine pineapple farms in the coastal central provinces and in the Mekong River Delta are growing nearly 2,000 hectares and in 1979 reaped more than 10,000 tons of pineapples. The cotton farms in Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh provinces in central Vietnam, in spite of many difficulties, have accumulated necessary experiences to develop cotton growing on a large scale.

The southern provinces have also built 41 state farms to grow rice and other food crops.

Cattle farms built mostly in the central highlands are expanding their material and technical bases to increase the herds of cows and pigs.

This year, six more state farms for rice growing will be built and another 44,000 hectares will be reclaimed at the farms to grow food and industrial crops and fruits for export.

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN OBLIGATION OVERFULFILLED IN EIGHT NORTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi NGUAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--According to the Ministry of Food, as of 10 February, the northern provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien northward had delivered grain into state warehouses and fulfilled 89 percent of their grain obligation for the 1979 10th-month harvest.

Eight provinces and municipalities in the delta and midlands--Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Thai Binh, Vinh Phu, Hanoi and Haiphong overfulfilled by 1.2 percent the plan norm for the 1979 10th-month grain obligation, with Ha Nam Ninh exceeding it by 5.1 percent, Haiphong Municipality 2.1 percent, Ha Son Binh 1.5 percent, and Thai Binh, Ha Bac and Vinh Phu provinces from 0.1 to 0.3 percent.

Fully aware of the need for grain in the new situation and thanks to a rather substantial harvest from the winter crops, cooperatives and their members have sparingly used grain to be able to sell additional grain to the state above the obligation norm or to exchange paddy and potato to the state for inorganic fertilizers or other supplies and commodities. After contributing 2,215 tons of grain above the obligation norm, Ha Nam Ninh province has even sold thousands more of tons of grain to the state and is taking the lead in fulfilling and overfulfilling the grain obligation.

Hai Hung is second to Ha Nam Ninh in contributing a large amount of grain. After fulfilling their grain obligation, cooperatives and their members in Hai Hung have sold an additional several thousand tons of grain to the state or lent grain to the state. The entire province has bought more than 4,300 tons of paddy at the agreed price from peasants and is motivating them to sell over 15,000 tons of potato to the state.

With the yield of the 10th-month rice crop higher than initially expected, Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Hanoi and Haiphong are trying to buy grain to fulfill and overfulfill the plan norms for state purchase of grain and the peasants' grain obligation.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN NORTHERN, SOUTHERN VIETNAM REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Southern Provinces Harvest the Winter-Spring Rice and Prepare to Transplant the Summer-Autumn Rice. Northern Provinces Fertilize the Spring Rice and Plant Kaoliang"]

[Text] VNA news: The provinces in the Mekong Delta have harvested more than 150,000 hectares of winter-spring rice with a rather high yield. A number of winter-spring rice areas transplanted late lack water and are salty. The provinces are stepping up the construction of water conservancy projects in order to have enough water to irrigate the winter-spring rice area mentioned above. At the same time, they are readying water to sow and transplant the summer-autumn and early tenth-month rice.

Tien Giang and Dong Thap provinces have sent 60 gasoline-operated pumps to the areas that lack water in order to irrigate thousands of hectares of winter-spring rice that is suffering from drought. The peasants have contributed more than 4,500 man-days to dredge the canals and ditches and repair the sluices and water conservancy projects in the fields and made preparations to sow and transplant the summer-autumn and tenth-month rice crops. The peasants in An Giang have completed building 19 small water conservancy projects, excavated and emplaced more than 45,000 cubic meters of earth and dredged thousands of meters of irrigation canals and ditches to irrigate the winter-spring rice area that is suffering from drought. In Thot Not and Long My districts in Hau Giang Province, for more than 1 month now, each day 1,000 to 1,500 laborers have gone into the fields to build water conservancy projects; they have dredged more than 35 kilometers of the Thanh An Canal and the intrafield systems and built the Vi Thanh 3 pumping station. In Ben Tre, during February and the first 15 days of March, tens of thousands of laborers in Binh Dai, Ba Tri and Thanh Phu

districts participated in building or repairing sea dikes to protect more than 1,800 hectares of winter-spring rice and make preparations to sow and transplant the summer-autumn rice.

At present, much of the early winter-spring rice in Nghia Binh has ripened. The province is guiding the farms in actively preparing things to quickly harvest the winter-spring rice and use the land to sow and transplant the summer-autumn rice on schedule.

The districts and cities have made plans to immediately prepare the soil wherever the winter-spring rice is harvested and are striving to sow and transplant 45,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice on schedule. The province is guiding the cooperatives and production companies in building smallwater conservancy projects, improving the farm land and expanding the summer-autumn rice area. The agricultural sector has set sowing and transplanting schedules for each lowland, midland and mountain area and has sent technical cadres to guide the farms in making preparations to sow and transplant the summer-autumn rice. The agricultural supplies and crop seed corporations have quickly supplied thousands of tons of chemical fertilizer, insecticide and work buffaloes and cattle to the cooperatives and guided the cooperatives in selecting good high-yield seed, sowing additional reserve seedlings and so on to ensure that the entire rice area is transplanted during the best season.

The agricultural cooperatives in Thanh Hoa Province have inspected the fields and set suitable procedures for fertilizing the fields and are striving, between now and 15 April, to weed the fields two to three times, bank the mud and apply fertilizer to the entire fifth-month and spring rice area.

As of 15 March, Thanh Hoa had finished the first weeding of 33,000 hectares of fifth-month and spring rice; in this, most of the area was banked using improved rakes. Hoang Hao, Trieu Son, Tho Xuan and Nong Cong districts have weeded more than 3,000 hectares of fifth-month rice and first-planting spring rice and applied additional fertilizer twice. In Hoang Hao district, 22 cooperatives in areas irrigated by naturally flowing water have used integrated fertilizing techniques to fertilize 5,000 hectares of spring rice, which is 70 percent of the area of the entire district. In 15 days, the cooperatives in Vinh Thach district produced and processed an additional 10,000 tons of composted fertilizer right in the fields in order to continue applying additional fertilizer to the rice.

The Ha Bac water conservancy service has, together with the Cau Son, Song Cau, Song Duong, Gia Thuan and Nam Yen Dung water conservancy systems, measured the amount of water in the dams and systems and guided the farmland water conservancy units of the cooperatives in using water economically, reserving enough water in the fields, ensuring enough water to do the weeding and banking the mud on schedule and in the correct way when the rice is tillering and forming boots.

The provincial people's committee has discussed things with the districts and cities concerning maintaining the procedures for directly regulating electricity for the pumping stations in the key rice areas, issuing notices to the cooperatives concerning schedules for obtaining water and ensuring that the cooperatives at the end of the canals have enough water to grow rice.

The mountain district of Luc Ngan has satisfactorily implemented a water management system at the dams and done a good job of obtaining water from the Khuon Than farmland water conservancy system, and, therefore, many cooperatives at the end of the canal have enough water for production.

Gia Luong, Thuan Thanh and Tien Son districts, which are in the province's key rice region, have guided the cooperatives in satisfactorily implementing the technical and intensive cultivation regulations, increased the number of times the fields are weeded and banked and applied additional fertilizer to the rice transplanted during cold periods, to the fields sown directly with spring rice and to the fields where seedlings have been transplanted in hard ground.

After passing through the extremely harsh drought and transplanting 69,000 hectares of spring rice, Ha Son Binh Province is opening an emulation movement to fertilize the rice and plant the entire subsidiary food crops area.

This spring, 79 percent of the area has been plowed, 7,000 hectares of rice have been covered with duckweed and 300 tons of fertilizer have been applied. The rice lacks water and many places are late doing the weeding. A number of areas transplanted without fertilizing have still not had the required amount of fertilizer applied. Facing this situation, the provincial party committee and the Ha Son Binh provincial people's committee have concentrated the manpower on guiding the drought control work. Efforts have been made to obtain water from the Red, Nhue and Day rivers and put it into the reserve canals and ditches and save electricity and oil and

use these items rationally so the pumping stations can all operate. Chuong My, Thanh Oai, Ung Hoa and My Duc districts have used the drainage pump stations to obtain water to control the drought and used buckets to bail water into each high plot and field in order to maintain a constant water level of 5-6 centimeters in the fields for the rice.

More than 60 percent of the province's cooperatives that transplanted the spring rice during the best agricultural season have finished the first and second weeding.

The cooperatives have employed the laborers rationally and reserved enough people to apply fertilizer and control the drought. Because of having applied the fertilizer well and on schedule, the spring rice in Ha Son Binh is growing well.

From the trial planting results in fields belonging to the Cao Phong state farm, this spring, Ha Son Binh has planted 500 hectares of kaoliang in the mountain area districts in order to compensate for the rice area that could not be transplanted because of the drought. Lac Son, My Duc, Ky Son and other districts have zoned hilly regions and reserved land for sowing kaoliang.

With the aim of stimulating the cooperatives to grow much kaoliang, Ha Son Binh has quickly disseminated and applied a new policy for kaoliang: seed will be sold at a low price to places that want to grow kaoliang and plans for fulfilling the grain obligation using kaoliang instead of paddy will be accepted.

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AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AS OF 25 FEBRUARY 1980 REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 80 p 1

[Article: "As of 25 February, the Entire Country Had Sown and Transplanted 1,302,000 Hectares of Rice, Fulfilling 74.6 Percent of the Planned Quota for Area. The Winter-Spring Rice Is Growing Well"]

[Text] The Weather Is Favorable; Places Are Actively Planting Spring Vegetables and Subsidiary Food Crops

According to the Statistics General Department, as of 25 February, the entire country had sown and transplanted 1,302,000 hectares of rice, fulfilling 74.6 percent of the planned quota for area.

During the past days, the weather has gradually become warmer and rains have been light. Northern Vietnam has transplanted many additional areas in rice during the best agricultural season. During the 10 days after Tet, the northern provinces transplanted an additional 65,000 hectares. Thus, as of 25 February, the northern provinces and cities had sown and transplanted 682,031 hectares, fulfilling 63.7 percent of the planned quota for area. The provinces that have done the transplanting quickly are: Binh Tri Thien, 95.1 percent; Nghe Tinh, 79.7 percent; Son La, 73.8 percent; Haiphong, 70.7 percent; and so on. Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh and Vinh Phu have fulfilled 62 to 66 percent of the planned quotas for spring transplanting. Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi and Ha Bac have fulfilled slightly more than 50 percent of the planned quotas for fifth-month and spring rice area.

As of 25 February, the southern provinces had transplanted 620,000 hectares, fulfilling 92 percent of the planned quota for winter-spring rice area. In this, the provinces in the

Mekong Delta transplanted 448,000 hectares, fulfilling 93.5 percent of the planned quota. The seven provinces that fulfilled or exceeded the planned quotas are Kien Giang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Dong Nai and Thuan Hai.

The winter-spring rice is growing rather well. The localities are concentrating their efforts on weeding and loosening the mud for the rice. Planthoppers have destroyed 44,000 hectares and 34,000 hectares lack water. These places are concentrating their manpower on controlling the drought and on guarding against and eliminating harmful insects and diseases to save the rice.

Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Hau Giang, Long An and other provinces have harvested the winter-spring rice transplanted early and are preparing to work the soil and sow and transplant the summer-autumn crop.

Also as of 25 February, the entire country had planted 701,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. In this were 527,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops, 108,000 hectares of vegetables and beans and 65,000 hectares of short-term industrial crops.

The rains have been light and this has been favorable for planting spring vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

Son La, Lai Chau and Ha Tuyen provinces have planted 10,564 hectares of corn and 3,874 hectares of manioc. Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Haiphong and Nghe Tinh have reserved a suitable number of the laborers in order to plant jute, peanuts, tobacco and other crops during the most favorable agricultural season. Hanoi municipality has planted more than 1,000 hectares of early summer-autumn vegetables and is continuing to apply fertilizer to the remaining seed bindweed area in order to have vegetables to supply to the people during the preharvest season.

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AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AS OF 5 MARCH 1980 REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 80 p 1

[Article: "As of 5 March, the Entire Country Had Sown and Transplanted 1,514,000 Hectares of Winter-Spring Rice. Manpower Is Being Concentrated on Fertilizing the Rice"]

[Text] VNA news: In the past period, taking advantage of the favorable weather, localities throughout the country gathered their manpower to sow and transplant the winter-spring rice on schedule using the correct techniques. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 March, the entire country had sown and transplanted 1,514,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 86.8 percent of the planned quota for area.

Southern Vietnam has completed the sowing and transplanting of the winter-spring rice. A number of provinces in the Mekong Delta have begun to harvest the rice that ripened early. Northern Vietnam has sown and transplanted more than 82 percent of the fifth month and spring rice area during the good agricultural season. In the entire country, in sowing and transplanting rice, 23 provinces and municipalities have fulfilled 80 to 170.7 percent of the planned quota for area. In northern Vietnam, 10 provinces and municipalities -- Ben Tri Thien, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Haiphong, Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Hoang Lien Son and Son Sa -- have sown and transplanted 80.2 to 100 percent of the area.

The provinces in the Red River Delta have directly sown almost 30,000 hectares of spring rice; in this, Hai Hung has sown almost 20,000 hectares, Thai Binh 4,600 hectares and Ha Nam Ninh 2,500 hectares.

As of 5 March, 186,000 hectares had not yet been sown or transplanted; in this, 20,000 hectares were in Nghe Tinh,

5,000 hectares were in Thanh Hoa, 2,000 hectares were in Binh Tri Thien and 2,000 hectares were in Vinh Phu.

In southern Vietnam, the provinces and municipalities have sown and transplanted 631,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 93.5 percent of the planned quota for area; in this, the provinces from Thuan Hai on south transplanted 95 percent. Kien Giang, Ben Tre, An Giang, Hau Giang, Dong Nai, Dong Thap and Thuan Hai have fulfilled 100.9 to 170.7 percent of the planned quota for area. Long An, Tien Giang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Tay Ninh have fulfilled 83.5 to 99 percent of the planned quota for area. Lam Dong, Song Be, Cuu Long, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Dac Lac and Ho Chi Minh City have fulfilled only 54 to 76 percent of the planned quota for area.

The early winter-spring rice in southern Vietnam has ripened and the localities are beginning to harvest 84,000 hectares; in this, Long An is harvesting 38,000 hectares, Tien Giang 24,000 hectares, Ben Tre 12,000 hectares, Dong Thap 7,000 hectares, Hau Giang almost 1,200 hectares and so on. In the areas already harvested, many localities have had yields reaching 25 to 30 quintals of paddy per hectare.

Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and rural Haiphong and Hanoi have started emulation campaigns to fertilize the fifth-month and spring rice. Many provinces have mobilized cooperatives and peasants to loan the state grain or trade grain for nitrate fertilizer to fertilize the fifth-month and spring rice. Ten provinces and municipalities in northern Vietnam have brought in water to support the sowing and transplanting; they have fulfilled 95 percent of the plan for irrigated area and they are striving to bring in water in order to grow the rice in accord with the requirements of each variety.

As of 5 March, the provinces and municipalities in northern Vietnam had weeded only 190,000 hectares. As compared with the rice area that is ready to be fertilized, this is very slow. The localities have transported 4,472 tons of organic fertilizer to the fields, which is 400,000 tons less than at the same time last year. Ha Bac, which has a fairly large amount of fertilizer, has applied only 4.5 tons per hectare. The provinces are mobilizing the cooperatives to use all the organic fertilizer and duckweed to fertilize the rice.

In 1979, Minh Hai Province scored many new achievements on the water conservancy front. A striking thing was that it built many medium-sized and small projects and ensured that salt and alum were kept out of 260,000 hectares.

This year, the province has coordinated things with the sectors to launch a mass movement to build water conservancy projects, strengthen the sea dikes, dredge the drainage canals, finish the projects that are under construction and build a number of new projects in order to support the state farms that are reclaiming wasteland, help the rice areas increase the yield and help the points guide agricultural transformation. The water conservancy sector is coordinating things with the agricultural sectors, reclaiming wasteland to build new economic zones, zoning economic zones and assembling technical cadres, laborers, materials and capital to build water conservancy projects to effectively support production.

Hau Giang Province recently launched an emulation campaign to build dry-season water conservancy projects, mainly small water conservancy projects to provide immediate support in accord with the production requirements of each production company in each hamlet and village and so on.

Long Phu, My Xuyen, My Tu, Thanh Tri, Ke Sach, Vinh Chau, Thot Not and Long My districts have mobilized 50,000 man-days, dredged or built 34 aquaducts and built 8.4 kilometers of dikes, 33.2 kilometers of embankments and 640 sluices and dams to hold fresh water and keep out sea water and, above all, to support winter-spring and summer-autumn production.

In Long Phu district, thousands of laborers have built 40 water conservancy projects to support the sowing and transplanting of 4,000 hectares of high-yield rice and to support a 300-hectare zone for the propagation of new varieties of spring-summer rice in Song Phung village.

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MARINE PRODUCTS MINISTER'S VIEWS ON FISHING REORGANIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by P.V.: "Interview with Minister of Marine Products on Reorganization of Fish Production"]

[Text] Nhan Dan's reported recently asked for an audience with Minister of Marine Products Do Chinh to exchange views on a number of problems relating to the fish industry. Following is a report on the interview:

[Reporter] Will you please give an assessment of the tasks done by your sector? There is an opinion that production by the fishing sector is dwindling. Is that right?

[Minister] That is caused by the objective actual situation. However, a more comprehensive assessment is necessary. Over the past few years, cadres, workers, cooperative members and fishermen throughout the country have done their best to exploit, purchase and process marine products. The movement to breed fresh- and salt-water fish has made initial progress. The volume of fish supplied as food to large cities and industrial centers has increased. In 1979, an average of 20 tons of fish was daily supplied as food to Hanoi; this figure rose to 35 tons a day in the last 4 months of the year. Ho Chi Minh Municipality was daily supplied with 45 tons on the average, with a maximum of 55 tons a day for some months.

Good results have been obtained from the building of material-technical bases to promote the fish industry. Frozen marine product processing factories have been built in many southern coastal provinces and have created new potentials for the exportation of marine products. Installations have been built and strengthened in many localities to build fishing ships and boats and repair their machines.

Nevertheless, the achievements made are still very small compared with the entire sector's need for economic development. There has been a failure to fulfill the main state plan norms, to obtain great economic effects, to put the economic management of the fish industry in the right track and to prevent shortcomings and waste of capital, materials, fuel and products.

The indexes of exploitation, purchase and export value have proven unstable and become lower. The quantity of marine products managed by the state in 1979 was larger than that in 1976 but smaller than that in 1978. Though considered to be the primary duty of the entire sector, the export of marine products has reaped results incommensurate with the capital invested by the state and the 1979 export value showed an 18 percent decrease as compared with 1976. Investments in capital construction have been scattered, slow and disorderly and the construction of certain projects has been dragging on for 8 years so that these projects cannot yet be commissioned. The production plans and material supply plans drawn up have proven unrealistic, causing false shortages of material supplies and equipment and seriously immobilizing capital. Because of a failure to accurately assess the need for material supplies and to make sound reckonings, the Haiphong Marine Product Combined Factory which is subordinate to the Ministry of Marine Products immobilized a capital of 4.5 million dong in the past few years.

[Reporter] What is the cause of this state of affairs? If possible, please tell us both the objective difficulties and the subjective shortcomings.

[Minister] There are many reasons for the sluggish production of fish.

The objective cause is the aftermath of a 30-year war which has inflicted great losses upon the rear service installations of the fishing sector and upon the exploitation forces and equipment. Ever since the reactionaries among the Beijing authorities allied with the imperialists to oppose and sabotage the Vietnamese revolution in the hope of causing trouble to our national economy, consequences have soon been felt by the production units of the marine products sector.

However, with the fishermen's sense of responsibility and to correctly assess the process of guiding the implementation of the party resolutions and the state plan norms, it is necessary to affirm that the subjective causes are important and that they have limited the development possibilities of the entire sector.

In the past, the control over the situation and the assessment of possible sources of marine products was usually based on old documents and hampered by a lack of scientific investigations. Planning depended on extraneous factors, lacked firm bases and was carried out in a passive spirit. From the organizational point of view, production was scattered, limited to certain sections and localities and did not conform to the production characteristics of the fish industry. Capital investments and the provision of equipment were distributed evenly without focusing on the key areas and without taking the special activities of the fish industry into account. There are neither an overall plan for the entire sector nor a specific measure and proper step for each development phase of the fish industry. Though the necessity of mechanizing the fish industry was considered, there was a failure to pay due attention to the dual task of increasing the

amount of new equipment and maintaining the activities of the existing ships and boats. Consequently, the investments in new equipment have been unproportional to the amount of discarded material, which leads to a serious decrease in the production forces; in fact, more than 30 percent of the total number of ships and boats have wornout engines and can no longer be used for production purposes.

Though our country still has a poor economy, we have not yet been able to determine that the guideline for fishing development is to consider the people's production forces important. We once worked out numerous plans to build central and local state-operated installations on a large scale but lacked the necessary conditions for their implementation.

There have been vague, unspecific guidelines for investments and businesses in local state-operated installations. Though a fairly large amount of material and fuel has been used each year, little economic effect has been obtained and most state-operated fishing units have incurred losses and failed to fulfill the task of supplying fish to the state for use as food and export products.

Important changes have been made in the organizational task and cadre policy but cannot yet bring about an even development in the implementation of the party resolutions and the sector's operational policy. The possibilities of helping installations draw up production plans, guide task implementation and take economic management measures are still limited.

However, despite numerous difficulties in 1979, the result obtained in guiding production activities in a number of areas has paved the way for a new working method, exercised a practical effect, created opportunities to gradually correct the aforementioned shortcomings and given an impetus to carry out tasks aimed at developing the fish industry in 1980.

[Reporter] Under the present circumstances, how can the fish industry progress and ensure execution of the state plan?

[Minister] A very important task is to reorganize the fish industry nationally, locally and regionally with the aim of making a further development throughout the sector and in the fields of exploitation, breeding, culture, purchase and processing. On the basis of rapidly increasing the output of edible fish to meet the consumption need of the entire society, it is first necessary to steadily supply an amount of edible fish to large cities and industrial centers, to quickly increase the varieties of export marine products, to attain symmetry between export and import and to meet the equipment requirements of the fish industry, the demands of its normal activities and the essential needs of fishermen in their daily life.

To reorganize the fish industry, it is first necessary to reorganize the seagoing production forces and also to fully mobilize the existing equipment for production purposes. A fundamental requirement of this task is to grasp

the characteristics of the fishing occupation the exploitation targets of which constantly move about according to seasons. The scope of action of each production unit must not be limited to the geographical borders of administrative units. The mobilization of forces and the assignment of production guidance duties must take into consideration the special distribution of product sources, the situation of fish conglomeration areas and the structure of the fishing occupation in each region.

The experimental lessons drawn from the task of leading the "nam" fish production in Thanh Hoa, Nghe and Thuan Hai in 1979 and the shrimp exploitation in Vung Tau or the southeastern sea area in the recent past have demonstrated the need to mobilize ships and boats for concentrated exploitation according to fishing seasons and also to move to the most profitable fishing areas.

From May to August 1979, some 8,400 laborers carried out concentrated fishing in the Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh sea areas and caught more than 12,000 tons of fish by using luminous square nets [lwois vos keets howp] anho sangs] which yielded an average 10 to 20 percent increase over the scattered fishing method. Mobilized and gathered on the Thuan Hai sea area for 2 months, a number of fishing ships and boats belonging to Thuan Hai, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and Haiphong caught 26,400 tons of marine products of which the state purchased 8,167 tons.

[Reporter] We recently heard that you and your comrades have experimentally improved the management of state-operated fishing enterprises according to the spirit of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum. What is the result of this move?

[Minister] We consider the task of improving the management of production and products and the application of the principle of distribution according to labor as an important measure aimed at vigorously and steadily developing state-operated fishing enterprises.

The Haiphong Marine Products Combined Enterprise has reorganized its fleet and created all the conditions necessary for it to stay at sea for many days at a stretch and to fish in areas abounding in good quality fish as revealed by previously made explorations. Efforts have been made to revamp the agency in charge of supplying materials and daily life necessities for fishing ships, to reduce intermediate procedures in examining, studying and ratifying documents, to establish direct relationships between fishing ships and repair units and to eliminate nine high-level intermediate stages which had adhered to intricate procedures--thus shortening the ships' berthing time at at harbors and increasing their sea fishing time. With regard to fishermen, the enterprise has applied the principle of paying wages according to production and to a progressive scale in order to encourage these laborers. The organization of concentrated production and the application of the method of prior survey followed by exploitation have raised the economic efficiency of fishing trips. During a seagoing trip made according to the old method, Ship VX07 caught 213 tons of fish

including 108 tons of fresh fish for consumption and 1 ton of fish for export; a total salary of 14,000 dong was paid to cadres and sailors. In another trip, despite strong winds and waves but by closing in on concentrated schools of fish on the open sea, the ship caught 239 tons of fish including 210 tons of fresh fish for consumption and 17 tons of fish for export, raising the price of a ton of product from 827 to 1,210 dong, increasing the enterprise's income by 83,000 dong and raising to 28,000 dong the total salary paid to crewmen according to production and to a progressive scale.

On analyzing the economic activities of fishing ships which apply the method of paying salary according to production and to a progressive scale, we have seen more clearly the positive effects of this working method which ensures state interests, which increases not only capital accumulation for the enterprise but also the laborers' income, which makes it possible to meet expenses incurred to improve the working strength of these laborers and which simultaneously contributes in some measure to the subsistence of the latter's families.

It is more important to oppose the habit of hiding part of the output and to limit the negative thoughts of laborers by showing them that they can still reap a high income by working honestly.

The conclusions drawn from the task of improving management and organizing production by the Haiphong Marine Products Combined Enterprise have been recapitulated and their application may be extended to other state-operated fishing installations in 1980.

[Reporter] What are the prospects for the marine products sector to fulfill the planned task of supplying edible fish, fish sauce and export marine products in 1980?

[Minister] Actually, it is not a task of the marine products sector alone. It requires a harmonious coordination of the sectors and levels concerned such as the home and foreign trade, food and banking sectors and so forth. Another important factor is the need for the responsible sectors and various localities to coordinate activities and assign leadership duties.

The opinion of people in the marine products sector is that before long we will certainly be able to meet the requirement to supply edible fish to the entire society by unifying the organization and management of the entire sector, by firmly controlling the important localities and key units, by focusing on organizing exploitation of each fish conglomeration area during concentrated fishing seasons, by reorganizing the rear service and other facilities for the fishery sector and, at the same time, by actively building edible fish breeding belts round municipalities, cities and industrial centers and broadly extending the fish breeding movement launched by Uncle Ho from agencies, schools and army units to households and using the "Uncle Ho's Fish Ponds" with high productivity as nuclei.

By vigorously guiding production by the Ha Long, Chien Thang, Ben Nghe and Con Dao state-operated fishing enterprises and naval groups 128, 129, 133 and others and by simultaneously strengthening the edible fish breeding belts, we will be able to daily supply 30 tons of edible fish to Hanoi and 50 tons to Ho Chi Minh Municipality. On the other hand, by focusing on the building of concentrated fishing ports in Rach Gia, Vung Tau, Thuan Hai, Lach Hoi, Cat Ba and so forth, opportunities will be created for fishing ships and boats belonging to various localities to move to the most profitable fish conglomeration areas during fishing seasons. If that is done, the state will be able to control an increasing amount of products for processing and export purposes and for meeting the need to supply food on a nationwide scale.

By carrying out socialist transformation, building fish sauce processing forces in Thuan Hai and concentrating forces on guiding the catching of sauce fish in the months of August, September and October when fish are most prolific, Phan Thiet may supply 10 million liters of fish sauce to Hanoi each year. It will also be possible for Phy Quoc and Lai Son (Kien Giang) to supply about 10 million liters of fish sauce to Ho Chi Minh Municipality [per year]. To satisfy the food requirements of the mountainous and border regions and of the army, the marine products sector must concentrate guidance on the processing of shrimp sauce in Tien Giang, Ben Tre and Cuu Long and on the processing of dry fish in the Trung Bo coastal provinces.

A necessary condition for successful implementation of the aforementioned economic plans is to improve management throughout the sector and to properly settle the relationships between the sector and various localities since the people's fishery represents over 90 percent of the total output. First and foremost, the present method of sectional management for each region and locality must be modified and all kind of opportunities offered to laboring fishermen to spend enough time on the sea for production purposes. Each production unit must be allowed to fish in the most profitable fish conglomeration areas and to deliver products at most convenient places and be provided with materials, grain, fuel and other goods as required by seagoing activities and at concentrated fishing ports. Localities must pay attention to providing tight leadership during fishing seasons.

Other sectors must also promptly furnish the marine products sector with the necessary material such as fuel, wood to repair ships and boats, fabrics to make sails, accessories to repair ship engines, and refrigerating equipment...

Stepping up exportation is a primarily important task of the marine products sector in the next few years. The failure to overcome the present difficulties of the fishing sector is partly caused by the disproportion between import and export. The norms for the 1980 export value of marine products must be attained to have enough capital to meet the entire sector's needs which are equivalent to those during the 1976-1980 period.

To vigorously promote the exportation of marine products, it is necessary to rapidly reorganize the production forces and, right now, to mobilize all the existing means and exploitation potentials for production during the shrimp catching seasons. The central and local state-operated enterprises must use a number of 80-, 90-, 135-, and 250-horsepower ships to combine fishing with shrimp catching during the fish and shrimp catching periods in order to obtain high productivity and practical economic effects. The means to build specialized shrimp catching ships for the Chien Thang Fishing Enterprise must be gradually increased to accelerate shrimp exploitation on the southern and southwestern sea areas; on the other hand, it is necessary to organize a fleet endowed with refrigerating equipment to provide a rear service, to receive products for direct processing or preservation and to transport material supplies--in short, to serve fishing ships right on areas abundant in fish and shrimp during each fishing season.

The state will appropriate a certain amount of materials, machines, fuel and special equipment for priority investment in localities and installations that produce marine products for export. At present, a task of the utmost importance is to heighten the quality of export goods to increase the export value.

The entire marine products sector is determined to fulfill the 1980 export norms and to increase the export value by 76 percent over 1979.

To insure successful fulfillment of the aforementioned tasks and requirements, the marine products sector has not only intensified the political education and ideological guidance of the cadres, workers and people engaged in fishing but has also submitted petitions to the Standing Committee of the Government Council to request the issuance of supplemental policies necessary for rapidly and steadily promoting the development of the fish industry in order to meet the entire country's need for marine products for consumption and exportation and to contribute to maintaining security and defending the nation on the sea areas.

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BUILDING OF NEW ECONOMIC AREAS IN HA SON BINH REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Do The Gia of Ha Son Binh: "Organizing the Opening of New Lands and the Building of New Economic Areas in Ha Son Binh"]

[Text] Over the past more than 3 years, Ha Son Binh has motivated and organized 3,960 households including 40,315 laborers and 52,161 people to go to build new economic areas of whom 3,148 households, 37,801 laborers and 47,053 people went out of Ha Son Binh--that is, to the south and to the northern mountainous provinces. Ha Son Binh has also sent as reinforcements to the sister provinces 1,560 grassroots cadres and 670 state cadres including 215 scientific-technical ones.

The laborers and cadres coming from Ha Son Binh to build new economic areas have, together with the sister provinces, set up 15 new state farms and forests and 7 capital construction corporations and units to work in conjunction with the 20 existing state-operated economic installations. In particular, they have founded 32 independent cooperatives and linked them to 31 others which already exist in the sister provinces. Over the past more than 3 years, the Ha Son Binh people living in the new economic areas and the kinemen in the mountainous region cooperatives have opened new lands on a further 19,800 hectares including 15,000 hectares within the province limits; of the latter figure, 1,030 hectares have been turned into long-term arable land. These people have also built hundreds of kilometers of communication roads, many water conservancy works, scores of thousands of houses and other welfare projects.

Ownership of the Country

From five types of result obtained, Ha Son Binh has drawn five initial experiences in these fields: execution of the political task, survey and preparation of terrain, implementation of policies, stabilization of life and intensification of production in the new economic areas, and organization of the guidance and management of the movement, especially by heightening the revolutionary valor and spirit of ownership of the country among people at the dispatching and reception areas and among the levels and sectors having to deal with people going to build new economic areas.

As a result, from 1976 to date, the rate at which Ha Son Binh sends its people out has been continuously accelerated and the movement increasingly broadened. In particular, 1978 was a record year when 1,931 households with 24,086 laborers and 29,606 people were sent out.

Over the past more than 3 years, scores of thousands of people, cadres and households from Ha Son Binh have voluntarily left their native villages-- which were memorable places for them and where they had lived peacefully-- for wild and desert forest and mountainous regions to relocate their families and build a new society. This movement has been carried on steadily and resolutely by people from many delta villages such as Yen So, Hiep Thuan, Dai Dong, To Hieu and Van Phuc where it was easy to earn a living. On arrival at the new areas, these Ha Son Binh people have continued to display high creativeness and valor in performing labor and overcoming numerous difficulties and challenges to carry out production and build a new life. Some cooperatives set up by Ha Son Binh people to open new lands and resettle life in Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Lam Dong, Song Be and Son La provinces have become progressive units in these localities.

Joint Action by the State and People

Over the past 3 years, while satisfactorily carrying out the political and ideological task, carefully surveying and preparing the terrain and properly guiding and managing the movement, Ha Son Binh has wisely solved policy problems and drawn a valuable experience on the need for joint action by the state and people and by the dispatching and reception localities.

For more than 3 years, the state has invested nearly 13 million dong and more than 1,000 tons of grain in Ha Son Binh. In a spirit of "sharing manpower and wealth," the province has helped the new economic areas with nearly 400,000 dong's worth of machines and equipment and supplied them with consumer goods amounting to more than 3.5 million dong. When dispatching 10,000 laborers to Son La which did not have enough fabrics for sale at the fixed prices, Ha Son Binh province had to supply these people with 200,000 meters of fabric to make blankets, kit-bags and clothes including winter wears. Despite such difficulties, the province sent cadres, medical equipment and medicines to set up two dispensaries in Lam Dong and Song Be where Ha Son Binh people had come to build new economic areas, and also sent teachers to these two provinces to teach children. In turn, the sister provinces which received people coming from Ha Son Binh to build new economic areas created all the necessary conditions and motivated the local people to give active practical assistance to the newcomers on their arrival. In late 1977 and early 1978, the party committee of Phuoc Long District, Song Be province, sent hundreds of youth union members and male and female ethnic minority youths in the district, together with food and tools, to Bu Nho Village to fell trees, open new lands and build houses to help the Ha Son Binh people who had just come to build new economic areas. All these efforts coupled with effective assistance have enabled the Ha Son Binh people to rapidly stabilize their life, to intensify production and to resettle in their new homeland.

Convened in October 1979, the second congress of party organization delegates in Ha Son Binh indicated the need "to take a new step in distributing labor among various regions and sectors....and to simultaneously and vigorously shift the delta manpower to the new economic areas in the province for construction purposes and also to the zoned regions outside the province," and considered it one of the six guidelines for strenuous efforts to be made in 1980 and 1981 to bring about a sharp change in the local economy. Ha Son Binh has determined that the two principal tasks in 1980 and 1981 must be to intensively open new lands and regulate the province's manpower, on the one hand, and to continue to send people to build new economic areas outside the province and consolidate the existing installations, on the other.

In guiding the implementation of this movement, Ha Son Binh considers it important to further develop the initiative and creativeness of the district and grassroots levels. Districts and villages in the mountainous region must take the initiative in drawing up projects and plans to open new lands, to receive incoming laborers, to rationally use new labor reinforcements and to create opportunities for people to contribute to building the collective economy and to simultaneously develop their own subsidiary household economy. The delta village authorities must discuss planning with the people, properly carry out the task of motivating and dispatching the people to new economic areas and wisely use the fields and material facilities left behind by the outgoing people in order to step up production and improve life.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL DEALS WITH BUILDING OF RAW MATERIAL PRODUCING AREAS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Build Areas To Produce Agricultural Products for Use as Raw Materials"]

[Text] To satisfactorily carry out the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum and to further and steadily develop the consumer goods industry and local industry, an effort to solve at all costs the problem of raw materials is a decisive factor. During the transition from small-scale to large-scale socialist production, this problem may be solved by taking different measures such as fully using all the existing raw and discarded materials in the country including the scattered sources, exploiting raw minerals, creating sources of raw chemicals and the importation and contract ordering of raw materials... However, the building of concentrated-specialized cultivation areas to produce raw materials within the framework of the next few 5-year plans will be the most basic measures to create stable bases to produce raw materials.

Concentrated specialized cultivation areas for raw material production are areas where industrial crops cover 60 to 70 percent of the total cultivated area. They may be large- or medium-scale areas of 5,000 to 6,000 hectares of sugarcane or tea situated in one or a few provinces to provide raw materials for centrally run industries, or medium- or small-scale areas of 2,000 to 3,000 hectares situated in one or a few districts to supply raw materials to local enterprises.

The method likely to bring about the greatest economic result is, at the very beginning, to coordinate agricultural development planning with industrial development planning and to build raw material producing areas round factories to shorten transport distances, to reduce production cost and to ensure product quality. If necessary, it is possible to follow the example set by some localities by building raw material producing areas far from production installations as in the cases of the Buoi (Hanoi) Paper Cooperative which has built its raw materials area in Ba Vi, the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Rattan-Bamboo Wickerwork Cooperative which has its raw materials area in Thuan Hai and the Dong Nai Paper Factory which has grown reeds in an area in Dong Thap province and so forth.

The state plan guidelines indicate that efforts must be exerted in the coming years to continue research and planning for agricultural area zoning and to go on perfecting and developing the existing raw material producing areas and building new ones in order to successfully shape up a number of areas for concentrated specialized cultivation of industrial crops--first, the long-term industrial crops such as tea, coffee and rubber and the short-term ones such as sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, pineapple, mulberry and so forth.

Instead of emerging spontaneously, large-scale concentrated specialized cultivation areas must be built through a systematic implementation of specific state policies. An either incorrect or discordant execution of these policies has been one of the main causes of the slow emergence of areas specialized in cultivating industrial crops. The state must go on making intensive and uniform investments in the building of material-technical bases for concentrated industrial crop cultivation areas, taking into account all tasks from the opening of new lands, the building of communication and water conservancy works and the provision of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides to the construction of preliminary processing and maintenance networks and collective welfare projects... Along with investments, it is necessary to promulgate and satisfactorily implement certain encouragement policies governing grain supply, price fixing and rational purchase procedures in order to ensure sound coordination of the interests of the entire society with those of collectives and individual producers, and the interests of the central level with those of localities.

In the organizational field, it is possible to achieve close coordination of processing enterprises with raw material producing areas or to resort to the setting up of agro-industrial joint enterprises (if the raw material producing areas are state farms) and of enterprises having direct relationships with cooperatives through two-way economic contracts.

Vigorous intensification of the building of areas that produce agricultural products for use as raw materials will not only create sure and stable sources of raw materials for the consumer goods industry and local industry but will also contribute to building an industrial-agricultural structure and achieving the worker-peasant alliance according to party line and policy.

9332

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL STRESSES GOOD CONSTRUCTION QUALITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Construction Quality"]

[Text] In our country, thousands of large and small projects are being built including certain relatively large ones which will be completed and commissioned by the end of this year. Each project is the combined result of many work stages from exploration, examination and planning to construction preparations, construction and assembly. Some projects require the investment of hundreds of millions or billions of dong and have a high economic, political and cultural value such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River, the thermoelectric Pha Lai project, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement factories and so forth. Like most others, these projects require high technical and aesthetic standards.

In view of a shortage of supplies, raw materials, machines and equipment, it is no simple task to carry out construction quickly, neatly and in a synchronized manner and to simultaneously ensure good construction quality. Realities in the past years have demonstrated that rapid construction to the detriment of technical standards will cause great waste. Because of poor construction quality, many projects of various kinds have been repaired or rebuilt, which has resulted in slowing down the construction rate, increasing the manufacturing cost and impairing aesthetics and durability, not to speak of the fact that a number of projects either cannot be used on completion of their construction or have collapsed while being used, causing human and material losses.

Good quality of project construction must be considered a constantly important guideline for endeavor and become a strict discipline in all the tasks performed by the building sector. Quality must be determined right at the outset concerning such tasks as assessing the investments to be made to ensure extensive or in-depth efficiency, selecting the best plans on the locations of projects, choosing the most rational plans on designs and equipment for industrial production line, opting for project structures consistent with the existing availability of raw material, supplies, machines, construction equipment and so forth.

Construction and assembly are the last stages. The principal construction units and the relevant ones must be rationally organized and operated and a specific, clear-cut system of responsibilities be enforced to make it possible under all circumstances to detect which organs function properly or unsatisfactorily. The quality of a number of projects has been poor because of the failure to adhere to technical standards and regulations, to display a high sense of responsibility in the organizational and managerial field, to strictly implement the system of commendations, rewards and penalties and indemnifications for material losses, to perfect the quality control and assessment system and to make its activities effective. Another reason is the low quality of construction materials. It is, therefore, necessary to resolutely and promptly overcome these shortcomings by strictly enforcing the construction rules and regulations promulgated by the state. Everyone in the building sector must consider it his duty to display a high sense of responsibility to exactly follow technical regulations and standards and to avoid perfunctoriness and carelessness in doing his job.

High economic efficiency will be achieved by the building sector if the efforts to gradually heighten construction quality are coordinated with the endeavor to improve technique and apply the progress made in new, advanced technology. Consequently, it is essential to strengthen technical equipment used in producing, exploiting, processing, transporting and preserving construction materials, to mechanize heavy tasks and to gradually systematize construction. To actively train workers and improve their specialized skills along with heightening the scientific, technical and managerial standards of the body of cadres is also to contribute to limiting errors and shortcomings in construction and assembly and in construction material production.

The need to ensure project construction quality is an important standard of a comprehensive nature. Synchronized efforts in different work stages are an essential condition for meeting this standard most satisfactorily, thereby making it possible to successfully carry out the plan to build material-technical bases for socialism.

9332

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

FIRST GRAPHITE ORE ENTERPRISE BEGINS PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Duy Hoang: "Hoang Lien Son Brings Graphite Ore Enterprise into Production"]

[Text] With the assistance of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals, Hoang Lien Son Province recently completed construction and placed in production a graphite ore enterprise with an annual output of 1,500 tons. This is the first graphite ore enterprise constructed in our country.

The enterprise consists of the primary production steps of ore crushing, ingredient mixing and ore selection by the flotation, pressure drying and wrapping methods.

Graphite ore in the area with a carbon content of 18 to 20 percent is raised to more than 80 percent after selection in order to support the production requirements for batteries, office products and other industrial sectors.

The Hoang Lien Son industrial sector has overcome many difficulties in materials and technical aspects to self-manufacture more than 70 percent of the equipment and machinery in the production line. The construction and machine assembly units have developed scores of technical improvement innovations to complete projects of good quality. The ore enterprise has also held classes to train more than 60 technical workers to take over steps in the production line.

7300

CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SHORTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL TOOLS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Simple But Difficult Problem"]

[Text] Entering this year's spring season, many localities are facing a shortage of agricultural labor tools. According to the state plan, in order to satisfy the labor needs, each year the minimum number of tools that must be produced must be approximately 25 percent of the existing number but in 1979 the number produced did not exceed 10 percent of the needs. In some places, for each buffalo there are only 0.7 plows and 0.3 harrows. In some places, the average number of plows as compared with that of buffaloes is almost 50 percent less this year than 3 years ago. There is a shortage of tools for sowing and caring for the crops. In the southern provinces, there is a widespread shortage of simple means of transportation.

The inadequate production and supply of tools has a direct affect on labor productivity. Because there is a shortage of tools and because the quality is poor, in many localities the plowing, transplanting and harvesting have not been done on schedule or the technical standards have not been met.

The production of enough labor tools for agriculture is a very important problem that has been a problem for many years now, or more correctly, for decades, but it has not yet been solved satisfactorily. The main reason that it has not been solved is not that there is a shortage of materials but that things have not been organized or implemented in a clear and concise manner. This is a relatively simple problem and no one argues whether it should be solved or not.

The division of labor between the sectors concerned and the localities is also unclear. Thus, to whom does the responsibility belong? This is very difficult to answer. Or

it can be said that many people share the responsibility but that no one has any specific responsibilities. If the father dies and no one cries, there will be fear of reprimands but, certainly, some agency at the central echelon must take responsibility. And it is very difficult to say that we do not have the strength to solve the problem of materials, above all steel and lumber.

It is certain that we have the capabilities to forge ordinary labor tools. This problem is a strong indication of an arbitrary way of working. If the problem is posed and a serious attempt to solve it is made at all the elements concerned under a unified command, it will be possible to quickly solve this problem within 1 year.

The party and state are appealing to the people to emulate in increasing labor productivity. Most of our work is still manual work; most of the labor, from agricultural labor to capital construction, is still done manually. As for working the soil, plowing, harrowing and building dikes and water conservancy projects, each year 20 to 30 million man-days are wasted. There are usually not enough plows, harrows, picks or shovels, the quality is poor and the specifications are not appropriate.

With good organization, we will certainly be able to solve this problem. All types of laborers must, above all, be provided with enough ordinary tools. This is a small technical revolution of both local scope and great importance.

Local industry, with the existing production capabilities and equipment is clearly capable of satisfying the requirements for various types of tools. The local machine network consists of thousands of large and small production installations located in the municipalities, provinces, districts and cooperatives. And the forges not only have the capability to produce simple and semimechanized tools but can also produce parts for various types of agricultural machines. We must make the best use possible of these capabilities and direct local industry toward supporting agriculture.

Above all, enough labor tools must be provided. In production, there must be specific solutions to the problems concerning quality, quantities, specifications and prices. Almost every province has had many experiences in producing labor tools, such as mass producing plows and picks and improved carts that are unsuitable and expensive and allowing goods to stagnate

and having to destroy and remake them. Sometimes buyers just obtain raw materials in order to rent forges and produce things according to their own specifications. These ways of doing things are very harmful. They must be stopped and prohibited.

It is hoped that this problem will be solved quickly.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Bàng [TRANF BANGR]

*Editor in Chief of SAN KHAU [Theater], the bimonthly journal of the Vietnam Association of Theatrical Artists and the Theatrical Art Department of the Ministry of Culture and Information; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (SAN KHAU No 3, May-Jun 79 p. a)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; recently he greeted Political Bureau Member Nguyen Duy Trinh who was visiting Hau Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 80 p 1)

[NOTE: The roster of the Central Committee of the VCP lists only one Nguyen Thanh Binh who has recently been also reported as Minister of Water Conservancy or Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province but never as both at the same time.]

Nguyễn Duy Cần [NGUYEENX ZUY CAANR]

Publisher of DIEN ANH [Motion Pictures], the bimonthly journal of the Vietnam Motion Picture Association and the Motion Picture Department of the Ministry of Culture; *chief of the Motion Picture Department; greeted a Cuban motion picture delegation during its recent visit to Vietnam. (DIEN ANH No 2, Mar-Apr 79 pp 32, 64)

Vũ Chính [VUX CHINHS], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Political Officer, "B" Corps; his comments on the proper implementation of orders in the armed forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Feb 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Đình Chuyên [NGUYEENX DINHF CHUYEEN], Deceased

Former Provisional Secretary of the VCP Committee and former Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Quang Binh Province; retired Research Cadre of the Su That Publishing House; he died on 23 Feb 80 of unspecified causes at age 72. (NHAN DAN 24 Feb 80 p 4)

Phạm Đức Dương [PHAMJ DUWCS ZUWOWNG]

*Deputy Chief of the Southeast Asia Committee [Ban Dong Nam A] of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; attended a conference organized by the Committee on 22 and 23 August 1979 to celebrate the complete victory of the Kampuchean revolution. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 10, Oct 79 p 70)

Dương Minh Đầu [ZUWOWNG MINH DAAUR], *Colonel

Headed the VPA delegation that attended the socialist country army film festival held in Hungary in 1978. (DIEN ANH E. 2, Mar-Apr 79 p 31)

NOTE: This person has been reported in the past with the given name of Đầu [DAAUS].

Phạm Lê Điện [PHAMJ LEE DIEENJ]

*Deputy Political Officer, Ha Son Binh Province Military Command; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the VCP. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Feb 80 p 4)

Võ Văn Đình [VOX VAWN DINHJ]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; recently he greeted Premier Phan Van Dong who was visiting Nghia Binh Province. (NHAN DAN 24 Feb 80 p 1)

Thích Đôn Hậu [THICHS DOON HAAUJ], Venerable

*Adviser to the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; his appointment on this newly activated Committee appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 80 p 1)

Trần Duy Hưng [TRAAHF ZUY HUWNG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 22 Feb 80 he attended a conference held to mark the anniversary of Soviet Army and Navy Day. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 80 p 4)

Phan Xuân Hương [PHAN XUAAN HUWOWNG]

Editor in Chief of LUONG THUC THUC PHAM [Grain and Food Products], the monthly journal of the Ministry of Food; his name appears on the mast-head of the publication. (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 7, Jul 79 Back Cover)

Bùi Thanh Khiết [BUIF THANH KHIETS]

*Head of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; his article "Make the Teaching of Revolutionary Ethics in General Education Schools a Mass Movement" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Feb 80 p 3)

Vũ Khiếu [VUX KHIIEU]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; attended and spoke at a conference on local history held by the Institute of Historical Studies on 8 August 1979. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 10, Oct 79 pp 92, 15)

Nguyễn Xuân Khoát [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS]

President of the Vietnam Association of Music; mentioned in passing in an article in this issue. (AM NHAC No 2, Apr-Jun 79 p 48)

Nguyễn Quang Lâm [NGUYEENX QUANG LAAM]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; recently he greeted Premier Phan Van Dong who visited Nghia Binh Province. (NHAN DAN 24 Feb 80 p 1)

Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 24 Feb 80 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a visiting USSR delegation. (NHAN DAN 27 Feb 80 p 1)

Thích Thế Long [THICHS THEES LONG]

Vice President of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; on 28 Feb 80 he attended the arrival of a delegation of Soviet buddhists. (NHAN DAN 29 Feb 80 p 4)

Thích Thái Long [THICH THEES LONG], Venerable

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; his appointment to this newly activated committee appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Minh [NGUYENX NGOCJ MINH]

Vice Chairman of the Legislation Commission; head of the Jurisprudence Institute of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; headed the Vietnamese delegation of lawyers that attended the fourth scientific conference of lawyers organized by the USSR Academy of Science with the participation of CEMA member nations. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 5, May 79 pp 76, 85)

Trương Minh [TRUWONGF MINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; on 23 Feb 80 he took a visiting delegation of Bulgarian military personalities on a tour of sites destroyed by the PRC invaders in 1979. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 80 p 4)

Phan Văn Na [PHAN VAWN NA], *Lieutenant Colonel

Army inspection cadre; his comments on the correct implementation of orders in the armed forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Feb 80 p 3)

Phạm Đức Nam [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; recently he greeted Premier Phan Van Lung when the latter visited Quang Nam-Danang Province. (NHAN DAN 24 Feb 80 p 1)

Võ Hồng Nam [VOX HOONGF NAM]

Head of the Social Science Information Institute of the Vietnam Social Science Commission and editor in chief of the Institute's bimonthly journal THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI [Social Science Information]; headed the Vietnamese delegation that attended the Fourth Conference of the International Committee for Cooperation on Social Science Information (MISON) in Budapest from 2 to 7 July 1979. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 8, Aug 79 pp 105-106 and masthead)

Thích Giới Nghiêm [THICH GIOWIS NGHIEEM], Venerable

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; his appointment to this newly activated Committee appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 80 p 1)

Hồ Nghinh [HOOF NGHINH]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; recently he greeted Premier Pham Van Dong when the latter visited Quang Nam-Danang Province. (NHAN DAN 24 Feb 80 p 1)

Thích Minh Nguyệt [THICHS MINH NGUYEETJ], Venerable

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; his appointment to this newly activated committee appears in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 80 p 1)

Trương Thị Nhân [TRUOWNG THIJ NHAAN]

*Director of the Foreign Trade Transport General Corporation; this issue carries her speech at the second congress of the foreign trade trade union held in April 1979. (NGOAI THUONG No 4, Apr 79 pp 12-14)

Thích Đức Nhuận [THICHS DUWCS NHUAANJ], Venerable

*Adviser to the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; his appointment on this newly activated Committee appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 80 p 1)

Võ Minh Như [VOX MINH NHUW], *Senior Colonel

*Chief of Staff, 7th Military Region; his comments on the proper implementation of orders in the armed forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Feb 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Đình Phương [NGUYEENX DINHF PHUWOWNG]

*SRV Charge d'Affaires in Japan; recently he attended the arrival in Tokyo of Le Thanh Nghi who came to attend the 15th Congress of the Japan Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 29 Feb 80 p 1)

Hoàng Thanh [HOANGF THANH]

*Director of the Central Film Distribution and Projection Corporation; is the author of an article in this issue on showing films to children. (DIEN ANH No 3, May-Jun 79 p 12)

Đan Thành [DAN THANH], *Major General

Deputy Chief of the Rear Service General Department; recently he addressed rear service units in the 9th MR on their receipt of the Ho Chi Minh Medal. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Feb 80 p 4)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEE DUWCS THINHJ]

Vice Minister of Home Trade; on 26 Feb 80 he attended a reception for a visiting USSR delegation in Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 27 Feb 80 p 1)

Thích Trí Thụ [THICH TRIS THUW], Venerable

*Head of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; his appointment on this newly activated Committee appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 80 p 1)

Trịnh Xuân Tiến [TRINHJ XUAAN TIEENS]

Publisher of LUONG THUC THUC PHAM [Grain and Food Products], the monthly journal of the Ministry of Food; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (LUONG THUC THUC PHAM No 7, Jul 79 Back Cover)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUOWNGF]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; President of the Vietnam Motion Picture Association; attended a recent meeting to condemn the PRC aggression against Vietnam. (DIEN ANH No 2, Mar-Apr 79 p 39)

Lại Tuế [LAIJ TUEEJ], Deceased

Born in 1919; Head of a Department in the Ministry of Interior; he died on 22 Feb 80 of unspecified causes. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Tường [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWOWNGF], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Head of the Rear Service Bureau of the Arms, Armaments and Munitions Management Department; his comments concerning the solution of supply problems at the 333rd Battalion appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Feb 80 p 2)

Trần Đăng Văn [TRAANF DAWNG VAAN]

Chief of the Labor and Wages Planning Department of the State Planning Commission; he is the author of an article in this issue on district-level labor plans. (TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA No 9, Sep 79 pp 21-3 and 2)

Thích Bửu Ý [THICHS BUWUR YS], Venerable

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; his appointment to this newly activated committee appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Việt [NGUYEENX VIEETJ], *Colonel

*Deputy Head of the Orders Department [Cục Điều Lệnh]; his comments on the correct implementation of orders in the armed forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Feb 80 p 3)

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